The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,899 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1887.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	21st Jan.
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	13th „
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th „
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th „	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th Jan. 1887
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 19th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3 000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 25th instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	On or	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. Bancoora	2380	About	12th February, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
January 13, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY, AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS.
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS.
GAR 'EN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA........ 1978 tons, about 18th March.
s.s. HENZADA ...... 2078 „ „ 15th April.
s.s. HENZADA ...... 2078 „ „ 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 20, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-8; Pts. Rs. 4-12, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

"TORPEDO." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height (14-4 7 years old.
Price Rupees 1,000.

"PRINCESS." Bay thoroughbred Arab Racer "Mare," Height (14 2½) 9 years old, would make a handsome lady's hack.
Price Rupees 1,000.

"THUNDERBOLT." Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height 15¼, 6 years old.
Price Rupees 1,200.

For further particulars apply to MAJOR MARTIN, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	CASH. Per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	CASH. Per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0 ...	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 10 12	6 0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape; neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ...	... 10 12	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8	7 8 ...	PETIT MEDOC ...	... 13 8	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0	10 0 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 17 0	10 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0	12 0 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE ...	... 22 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0	15 0 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE ...	... 27 0	15 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0	18 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX ...	... 34 0	18 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead	Rs. 190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	„	„ 190
PETIT MEDOC	„	„ 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	„	„ 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES
SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD, London.
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SCARVES, COLLARS, BRACES, BELTS.
"*SPRING*" *SHAPES* FOR 1887.
THE NEW LIGHT TINTS WHITE, AND PLAIN COLOURS.

SPOT, SCARVES, all the New Shapes...from	Rs.	2 0
SCARVES "for Pin," in every Colour and Design ...from	„	2 0
MADE UP BOWS, all Colours ...from	„	1 0
SCARVES for Ring, Immense Choice ...from	„	2 8
LINEN COLLARS, all the New Shapes ...per doz.	„	6 12
The Masher TIE CLIP prevents the Bow from rising above the front or back of Collar ...		0 12

THE TOHPACA BRACE ...	Rs.	3 8
FRENCH BRACES, Latest Designs ...	„	2 0
THE NEW ARGOSY, Special Patterns ...	„	2 8
THE ARMSTRONG, Spiral Springs ...	„	4 8
INDIA-RUBBER BELTS, all Colours ...	„	2 8
SCARF RINGS, the New Patent Flexible, securely holds in position a Scarf of any substance ...	Silver „	3 12
	Gold „	9 8

HOAR & CO., { *HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,* } BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN are now registering Orders for the FANCY DRESS BALLS, and invite special attention to their designs for FANCY COSTUMES. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN have a large variety of BALL and EVENING DRESS Materials of all descriptions and marked at exceptionally low prices.

ILLUSTRATIONS, PATTERNS, CATALOGUES, SELF-MEASUREMENT POST FREE.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY. { DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS. } East Street, POONA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount hy desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MEES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

BEERS, STOUTS.

ALLSOPP'S ALE,
Bottled by Burke,
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

DECCAN BREWERY BEER AND STOUT.
Best Beer, good and sound,
Per 5 gallon cask, Rs. 8
(cask additional.)

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
Bottled by Burke,
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOBACCOS, &c.

			Rs.	a.
Richmond Cavendish ...	2 ozs.	tins.	0	8
Richmond Gem Mixture "Mild" ...	4	„	1	4
Do. "Full" ...	4	„	1	4
Do. "Curly Cut"	4	„	1	4
Do. "Straight Cut"	4	„	1	4
Imperial Bird's Eye ...	4	„	0	14
Perique Mixture ...	4	„	1	4

CIGARETTE PAPERS GUMMED FOR USE.

CIGARETTE MACHINES, ROLLER PRINCIPLE, NICKELED.

PIPES, MEERCHAUM, BRIAR, &c., &c., A LARGE COLLECTION.

MEERCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS.

MEERCHAUM AND CHERRY CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

TOBACCO POUCHES, RUBBER, SILK, &c.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

KEMP & CO.'s
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consisting of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphragm, adjustable Tripod Stand, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ½ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in a box, neat and compact.

NEW GOODS.

We have just unpacked the following:—

Quarter, Half and Whole Plate Cameras, made of well seasoned Mahogany and Brass Bound. Leather Bellows, Swing-back arrangements, Tripod Stand and 3 Double Backs. We have had these specially made to meet the requirements of this country, and can safely say that no better Cameras have ever been imported.

PRICES.

Quarter Plate	Rs.	150 each.
Half	„	185 „
Whole	„	225 „

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BATH CORKS,
(A NEW LUXURY.)

WE have received a small consignment of the above. Cork being a non-conductor of heat, they will be found a great Luxury for the Bathroom, keeping the feet warm and thus preventing chills.

Various sizes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12 each.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Bonbons,	Packets of	20	0	14
Dubecs	„	20	0	14
Do.	„	50	2	0
Little Beauties	„	10	0	6
Do.	„	100	3	0
Opera Puffs	„	20	0	12
Do.	„	50	1	8
Perfections	„	10	0	6
Richmond Gems	„	20	0	12
Do.	„	50	1	8
Do.	„	100	3	0
Sunny South	„	20	0	12
Do.	„	50	1	8
The Pet	„	20	1	0

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld., Cumballa Hill, in addition to their large and varied stock of dressed and undressed dolls, have just received a consignment of unbreakable jointed dolls, by Jumeau, of Paris.

They are beautifully made, and form lasting and suitable presents for children. Being jointed they can be made to stand, sit, or kneel at pleasure.

In three sizes from Rs. 9. The same dolls, handsomely dressed in the latest Parisian fashions, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50.

KEMP and Co., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS ONLY OF
VOLPI'S
LONG CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY 22ND. JANUARY 1887.
FOR FAMILIES & CHILDREN
Children half price, only on 1st, 2nd, & 3rd. Class.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

THE s. s. "CASTLE HILL" has arrived from GLASGOW and is moored in the stream. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to send their boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods at once, or otherwise they will be landed at Bunder as customary.

The steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be adjusted before the departure of the steamer or will not be entertained.

WALSH LOVETT & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Jan. 20, 1887.

WANTED.

PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the M. A. O. College, who shall have passed the M. A. Examination in Mathematics. Salary Rs. 150 per month, to be raised to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Applications to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, N. W. P.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THE PUBLIC and the FRIENDS of the late Conductor D. Gunning, Traffic Manager of Ganges Canals, are earnestly invited to aid in the formation of a fund for the relief of his widow and four young children left almost destitute.

The labour which Mr. Gunning undertook voluntarily for the welfare of the Upper Subordinates of the P. W. D. and Officers on the Unattached List will, it is hoped, be recognised by a ready response to this appeal; for the Public have never been asked to contribute to a more deserving and urgent cause.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to acknowledge any subscriptions received by them:—

T. BAKER, Ordnance Department, Madras.
E. COOKE, Sub-Engineer, Cawnpore.
H. ELLIS, District Engineer, Salem, Madras Presidency
A. GILMOUR, late Editor, *Delhi Gazette*, Agra.
A. O'BRIAN, District Engineer, Unao, Oudh.
T. TYERS, Sub-Engineer, Sunna, near Etah.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.
EGYPTIAN LAND MORTGAGE BANK

CAPITAL fcs. 80,000,000. Paid up fcs. 20,000,000.
„ (Rs. 40,000,000.) „ (Rs. 10,000,000.)

LOAN OF
4,00,000 FONCIERE BONDS 3 PER CENT.
EACH OF FS. 250 WITH PRIZE DRAWINGS.
Yearly interest fcs. 7·50c. per bond, payable the 1st of May.
PRICES OF ISSUE IN BOMBAY Rs. 130 PER BOND.
Rs. 10 payable on application. Rs. 120 on allotment.

PROSPECTUSES to be obtained, and Applications to be made up to 15th February to
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAWA GIRDHARIDAS LAXUMANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Bawa Ballaram Motiram, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming to have any interest in the same by way of purchase, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in the Mutton Market, Fort, within 14 days from this date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

"All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhandarwada Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 186, 7501-43 and 4833 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 1, containing by admeasurement 86 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the Bhandarwada Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the Durgadevi Lane, and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said Bawa Girdharidas Laxumandas and his tenants"—Dated the 19th January 1887.

DHANGAR LAXUMAN RAVJI,
Purchaser.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.

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How Jolly Life Is? Illustrated	3	12
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COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Accounts of the Firms of SHAIK JEEVANJI NOORBHOY, at Maldives, and SHAIK TYAB ABDOOLALLY, at Calcutta, are SETTLED and DETERMINED as between the three partners, viz., SHAIK JEEVANJI NOORBHOY, SHAIK TYAB ABDOOLALLY, and CURRIMJEE MAMOOJEE, up to Kartack Vad 6th, Samvat 1943 and 17th November, 1886, for the Maldive Firm, and up to Kartack Vad 1, Samvat 1943, 28th October, 1886, for the Calcutta Firm. All persons, or any partners having any claim against the respective Firms, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise no claims will be entertained after finally adjusting and determining the accounts of the saaid Firms up to the periods named above.—Dated this 15th day of January 1887.

SHAIK TYAB ABDOOLALLY,
Colombo, Ceylon.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NURSE WANTED, by middle of April. Apply with certificates to "Mac," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a YOUNG LADY for a shop as MILLINER and SEAMSTRESS; apply to B., care of this Paper.

FOR SALE, a very handsome showy Silver Grey ARAB GALLOWAY, broken to harness and saddle.—Apply to C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED! WANTED!! A good Pressman that understands his work thoroughly. Good wages. Apply to Salvation Army Press, next to Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE J. M. Copeland's Photographic Materials, Ruby Lamps, Tripod Stands, Teak Plate Frames, Trays, &c., &c. Apply to LEATHES & Co., 19, Meadow Street.

DINNER SETS and TOILET SETS. Apply to LEATHES & Co. 19, Meadow Street.

FRENCH TWILLED FLANNEL for Children's Underclothing and Dresses, Re. 1 per yard. All Colours kept at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

UNRESERVED SALE of superior Fancy Woollen Cloth, for Coats, Trousers and Suits, at Crawford & Co.'s Rooms, to-morrow, SATURDAY, at 3 p.m. Every piece will be sold separately.

ICES, WINES, SPIRITS, CHOCOLATE and CHOCOLATE Creams, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed at the above Hotel, with my family, for ten days, and I am perfectly satisfied with the accommodation and the living, the latter has been exceptionally good, and at very moderate charge. The Proprietors are the most courteous and obliging Gentlemen, in the way of business, I ever met with, and their Staff and Servants always been most civil and attentive. I wish the Hotel every success in the future.—W. C., Capt., 12th Lancers.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now conceded by the public to be the best, the simplest, the cheapest and the most durable of all in existence. They are with all the latest improvements, self-acting spoolers, and complete accessories for hemming, braiding, tucking, quilting, binding &c., &c. Price list post free, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable SUITE of ROOMS, above Kemp and Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Limited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, (a bargain) a Spanish Matador's Dress, nearly new. At Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Hummum Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

OPEN to ENGAGEMENT a European Mill Engineer of long experience in various Mills, good Testimonials for Competency. Apply C. C., care of this Paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Po. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM. Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—A thoroughly qualified young Parsee having made Piece-goods his special study and conversant with Import Correspondence and other office work is open for engagement. Apply to F., care of this Paper.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list posted free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

A NOVELTY IN CAPS—We have a small consignment of Travelling Caps of various shapes made from the bark of the African Palm, for Lightness and Comfort they are unsurpassed. All sizes in stock, price Rs. 3.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Property on view from MONDAY, the 17th inst., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 21, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of alabaster toys, fancy Parisian figures, handsome marble and plaster of Paris busts, oblong and round marble tables of various colours with suitable fancy stands, crosses, cement, casks, corals, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms an invoice of Japanese ware consisting of Cups and Saucers, Teapots, Fans, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Kyum Suruffally.

A K S §79—1 case containing 25 dozen glass M P & Co. stoppered bottles of perfumery.
§—80-2-3 do. each do. do.
On account and risk of Hajee Tyeb Adum.
H T A §—603-604—2 cases assorted toys, M P & Co.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, a quantity of gold and silver articles, silver watches, copper and brass utensils, coal &c., &c.

at 1-30. P. M.

1 Handsome strong pony Cart with a fast trotting grey pony and harness.
1 Handsome built boat-shaped four-seated open Carriage.
1 Second-hand strong single-seated office Shigram.
1 Handsome strong brown waler gelding, 15 hands, quiet in saddle, and 1 harness.
1 Handsome strong pony quiet in harness.
1 Handsome Chesnut country bred pony, 5 years old, quiet, has played polo for 6 months.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1887.

NOTICES.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c.,
Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1¼.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.

Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 5th day of February 1887 for the purpose of receiving the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of and also of voting to the Liquidator an increased remuneration for services rendered by him in the conduct of the Liquidation. Bombay, dated this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI,
Liquidator.

THE VENISHANKER LUXMISHANKER COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

8 Drawing Frames of 3 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
1 Drawing Frame of 5 Heads and 6 Deliveries by Hetherington.
1 Drawing Frame of 3 Heads and 5 Deliveries by Lord Brothers.
16 Flyer Throstles of 300 Spindles each by Curtis, Parr and Sons.
10 Flyer Throstles of 256 Spindles each by Lord Brothers.
30 Bobbin Reels of 40 Spindles each by Dugdale.
3 Bundling Presses.
1 Winding Machine of 200 Spindles by Dugdale, 4½in. lift and gauge.
1 One Color Winding Machine by Dugdale.
1 Sizing Machine by Dugdale 60 in. and 40 in. Copper Cylinders.
1 Boiler of J and W Yates, double Flued 30ft. long 7ft. diameter, diameter of Flue 2ft 9 in; five tubes in each flue with all connection complete.
1 Boiler of J and W Yates, double Flued 30ft long, 7ft diameter; diameter of Flue 2ft 9 in.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

All the above are in good condition and may be seen on the premises fitted up any day.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JNO. JAS. BARRETT,
Mill Manager.

Bhavnagar, 14th January, 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
[Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE GEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted same through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR FOUR MONTHS.
ONE BRIDGE INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 300 per month.
ONE SUB-INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 100 per month.

APPLICANTS must be well acquainted with erection of Iron Trusses and accustomed to high scaffolding. Send copies of certificates to the undersigned.

GEO. ANDERSON,
District Engineer, Malabar.

Calicut, Jan. 8, 1887.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARY of ORDNANCE, BOMBAY up to 12 noon on 14th Feby. 1887, for the supply of miscellaneous and others stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1887, up to the 31st March 1888. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less), for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtainable at this Office daily up to 10th February 1887 between 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th February 1887. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

W. D. B. FENTON,
Captain, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance, in Charge.

Bombay, 17th January 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,350 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 26th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd Jan. 1887.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents, or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla during the season.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum........Rs.	60
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First insertion ....Re	5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..................3 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum............Rs.	12	Per Annum............Rs.	15
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum..............................Rs	12
Half-yearly.............................. „	6
Quarterly.............................. „	3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum..............................Rs.	12
Half-yearly.............................. „	6
Quarterly.............................. „	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
Band East York Regt., Yacht Club, 5-30 p. m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's Bandstand, 5 p. m.
Annual Meeting of S. Purity Alliance at Bible Society's Depot, 8-30 p.m.
B. B. & C. I. R. Institute, Performance and Dance, 8-30 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Mamodi (brig) and Goolinur (schooner), from Damaun. Yesterday :—Castlehill (s), from Glasgow ; and H. M. S. Penguin, from Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bhownagar (s), for Bhownagar ; Goa (s), Coast and Calcutta ; Malacca (s), Zanzibar ; Arara (s), Malta and Hull ; Akaba (s), Marseilles ; Ashleighbrook (s), Calcutta ; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian Mails, per s.s. Ganges, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 6 p. m.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow—Mr. Barton, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Murray, Mr. Summers and Mr. Warner *vs.* White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Baker, Capt. Fenton, Captain Hodgkinson, and Captain Manifold. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

The English Translation of the Mahabharata.—H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar has been pleased to grant a donation of Rs. 1,000, and the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi a donation of Rs. 250, towards defraying the cost of the English translation of the Mahabharata by Babu Protap Chunder Roy of Calcutta.

Furious Driving.—Shaik Mahomed Ali, a Persian teacher in the service of H. H. Aga Khan, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner at Gilder Street, on Wednesday evening, and thereby causing injury to Rama Baboo, a police constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The accused made no defence. He was fined Rs 25.

Fatal Fall Down a Staircase.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kaludar Mohideen, aged 60 years, a mendicant. On the 16th December last, while descending a staircase from the upper story of a house in Tindal Street, his foot slipped, and he fell, sustaining severe injuries to his head, from the effects of which he died on Wednesday night last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the E. Y. Regiment, at the Yacht Club, at 5-30 this evening :—

Overture	Titus	Mozart.
The Bewitching	Gavotte	Boggetti.
Potpourri	Für Yeden Ein Stüchken	Lauaun.
Gloria from 12th Mass		Mozart.
Hungarian Dance		Brahms.
Galop	Post Horn	Koénig.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Governor's Band at the Esplanade.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Wedding March	Euryanthe	C von Weber
Overture	Manschaft an Bord	Suppé.
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Potpourri	Offenbachiana	Conradi.
Valse	Little Sailors	Crowe.
Galop	Through the Air	Ziehrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 18th January, 1887, was 391, being 41 less than the preceding week and 30 less than the week ending the 19th January, 1886, and 67 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 311 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality, per 1,000 of the population, was 22·65. There were 65 deaths from remittent fever, being 9 less than the last week and 44 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 75, 24 and 17 last week, against 77, 15 and 12, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

H. M. S. PENGUIN.

Her Majesty's ship Penguin, 1,030 tons, Commander F. Haygarth, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 8th inst. She had been told off for service in the Indian Seas about this time last year, and has been lying at Aden all this time. She has nine officers and a crew of 129 men, all told. On the 15th inst., at Ras-el-Head, on her way out, she spoke the I. G. M. Steamer Dalhousie, bound for Karachi.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

For many years a clergyman, known as the Harbour Chaplain, has been sent by the Church of England in India, to minister as far as possible to the spiritual needs of sailors in the harbour and hospital of Bombay. Formerly the chaplain was provided with a boat, and did most of his work afloat ; but latterly this has become no longer necessary, as most of the shipping goes into the Prince's Dock, which will shortly be greatly enlarged by the addition of a new dock, making it the centre of the business-traffic of Bombay. Under the circumstance, it was thought advisable to centralize the work of the Harbour Mission in a Church and Seamen's Institute, in the district of the Prince's Dock. The Church and Institute, built substantially of stone and iron, have been raised within the last three years. The committee thinking it desirable to complete this important work, have become responsible for a debt of Rs. 12,000 on the Institute, which it is confidently hoped may be cleared off in time by voluntary subscription. Help is now urgently asked to clear this debt, and to carry on the work of the Harbour Mission. Over 3,000 persons—mostly sailors—make use of the Institute monthly, and it is daily becoming more used. The Church and Institute are manifestly supplying a long-felt want, and are doing a good work, amongst "our sailors." Friends' and Members' subscriptions (6 Rs. per annum or 8 as. per month) may be sent to Captain Russell, Honorary Treasurer and Secretary, Prince's Dock.—*Bombay Diocesan Record.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·842
Temperature of the Air	73·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·5
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·2
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, ESE, E, NW NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	156

* From midnight to midnight.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of **Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.** It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

The Public Service Commission again met at the Secretariat yesterday, when the following members were present :—Sir Charles Aitchison, (President), Sir Charles Turner, Mr. T. H. Stewart, Mr. Ramswamy Moodliar, Mr. W. H. Ryland, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Mr. C. T. Crossthwaite, Mr. H. J. Stokes, Mr. D. S White, and Rao Bahadoor Krishnaji Luximon Nulkar.

RAO BAHADOOR G. H. DESHMOOK.

Rao Bahadoor Gopal Hari Deshmook, formerly Joint Judge of Nassick, and now a pensioner, said:—In the absence of open competition by simultaneous examinations held in India and England for entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service, the present system of appointments to the Statutory Civil Service is generally approved. The natives of India labour under great disadvantages in regard to the Covenanted Service, such as the following :—(*a*) The great distance of the place of examination and the consequent heavy outlay, with only a precarious chance of success. (*b*) Too low age. (*c*) Absence of some useful Indian subjects from the list of subjects for the examination, and the small value assigned to some others of the same class. A system of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England is very advisable. It is the only way of doing justice to the claims of all the various classes of her Imperial Majesty's subjects. (*a*) The two examinations should be completely identical. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from natives of India as defined in Statute 33 Vic, chapter 3, section 6. The recruitment should be made only by competition in all offices and departments. It will be very desirable to allot to the Uncovenanted Service a number of higher appointments of the Civil Service as rewards to men of proved ability and merit.

In his cross-examination the witness said he had a son in the Statutory Service. He was in training for three years as a Mamlatdar to learn general work, when he was appointed Statutory Civilian he was put on probation for two years more.

The President : Supposing there had been no Statutory Service at all, would you have been willing to enter your son in the Uncovenanted Service.

Witness : I have two or three sons of mine already in the Uncovenanted Service. Witness thought if his people went to England, they would not be now submitted to much persecution.

Mr. Crossthwaite : What classes do you think under the system you advocate would get most appointment.

Witness : Parsees and Brahmins in this presidency. I think Mussulmans would be left behind.

Mr. Crossthwaite : Have you been to upper India ?

A.—Yes. I think the Panjabis of those parts of India will not be much left behind. They are very clever, and now they are paying attention to education.

Q.—Do you think the compatriots of Shivaji, I mean the Mahrattas, will succeed ?

A.—They are generally an agricultural class of people. But education is now encouraged amongst them.

MR. R. M. SAYANI.

Mr. R.M. Sayani, M.A., L.L.B, Solicitor, Bombay High Court, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council of Bombay, said :—The existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service is not approved. On the other hand, it has created general and great dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction is chiefly felt among those classes of all communities who are qualified to form an opinion on public questions. Having stated the grounds of his objection witness said :—The Statute ought on principle to be repealed and the changes hereinafter advocated in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service to be made. Until, however, such changes are made, and the result of such changes ascertained, the Statutory system may be retained but with the following, amendments in the Rules :—That the words "after he has attained the age of 25 years," be struck out in Rule 1, because if there are any deserving individuals among the backward classes whom Government wishes to admit into the Statutory Service, Government can do so after such individuals have either in Government service or in the practice of a profession shown that they are worthy of the same. That the words "and that he has, unless specially exempted by the Governer-General in Council, passed such examinations as may from time to time be prescribed by the local Government subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. In case of persons admitted under the Rules after they have attained the age of 25 years, the Governor-General in Council may confirm their admission without requiring them to serve any period of probation," in Rule 2 may be struck out, because under Rule 1, amended as above, only men of proved merit and ability can be nominated, and they will have, moreover, to serve a period of probation. A new rule may be added compelling every person admitted to the Statutory Civil Service under the rules amended as above suggested, to proceed to England within a fixed period after being confirmed in appointment and to stay in that country for a period of at least six months and to employ his time there towards better fitting himself for the discharge of the duties of his office under the general supervision of the Secretary of State for India. The principal changes which ought to be made in the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service are as follows :—(*a*) The limit of age should be extended to 23. (*b*) The open competition should be identical and held simultaneously in India and in England, (*c*) Due consideration should be given to Indian languages, vernacular and classical, and Indian history. There should be no apportionment of appointments. The above should be the permanent basis, but if it is apprehended that the said permanent basis may prove prejudicial to the stability of the English Rule in India, either in the shape of excluding a sufficient number of Englishmen from the service or in the shape of utter exclusion of some prominent native race forming a large portion of the entire Indian community, a temporary provision may be made for apportioning the appointments ; but I confess I do not see any ground for real apprehension and I am afraid that any attempt at apportionment will not only strike at the root of open competition, but will lead to innumerable difficulties and complications, and will be a source of dissatisfaction ; and moreover the finality desired by Government will not be attained. I think every successful candidate in India should proceed to England to complete his training there. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited only from natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3, section 6, inasmuch as the definition given in the said section of natives of India includes all persons born and domiciled in British India of parents habitually resident in India being persons who have an *inherent* right to hold offices of trust and responsibility in the service of their own country. The recruitment to the Uncovenanted Service should be made by free and open competition for first appointments.

Q.—What do you mean by persons having an "inherent right" to serve ?

A.—I say that those who are subjects of the Government have a first right to serve that Government.

To Mr. Stokes : I do not think that under the system I advocate, Brahmins or Bengalees would be likely to take most of the appointments. Nor do I think Rajpoots or Mahomedans would be almost excluded. If the competitive examination were held in Bombay, and the limit of age increased, I know four or five Khojas who would go to the examination.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton : Do you not think that education among other classes of Mussulmans is not so far advanced as among the Khojahs ?

A.—Yes, I think so.

The President : Do you think that if the competitive examination were held in India, the natives might ask to have it gradually orientalized ?

A.—I do not think so.

To Mr. Nulkar : The causes of the backwardness of the Mahomedan race, as a whole, are that they are poorer than the other communities, and that they are the last conquered race, and therefore they are backward in taking advantage of the present circumstances. This remark applies also to the Mahrattas. I would give them facilities for receiving education. The Bombay Government, for instance, has been kind enough to give the Mahomedans a site on the Esplanade for their school, and to allow them a certain monthly allowance. The Bombay Municipality also allow a special sum in aid of Mahomedan education. I, however, think that mere encouragement however useful, won't do. If the community wishes to succeed they must rouse themselves to make a great effort.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Mr. William Wordsworth, Principal of the Elphinstone College, said :—My experience leads me to believe that the system of appointment by nomination to the Statutory Service is, and always will be, generally unpopular. It leaves a wide door open to favouritism and intrigue, and, as only few can hope to make an effective use of these instruments, the rest are naturally dissatisfied. I have never heard any one say a good word in favour of the existing system. I certainly think that "nominations should be confined to persons of proved merit and ability." Family distinction and claims, founded on the services of deceased relatives to the British Government, appear now to be considered of more importance These, at least, are the grounds which young men who wish to interest me in their candidature are most zealous in putting forward. I have before this advocated a system of limited competition amongst persons nominated by the local Governments and the Universities, and I think that it would be regarded with more favour by the native public than the existing system. Probably a system of open competition, pure and simple, would be more welcome to the classes which most readily seek a University education ; but it is also not improbable that other classes would dislike it. The Brahmanic castes possess inherited intellectual tastes, and a capacity for sustained intellectual application, which must always give them a marked advantage over all other classes in this sort of competition ; and the predominance so acquired might not unreasonably be irksome to others. I prefer a competition open to all India for the Statutory Service, if it is to be maintained. I am aware that many persons have persuaded themselves that nearly all the appointments in that case would for many years be monopolised by the inhabitants of a single province ; and I suppose it must at least be admitted that some provinces would get less than their due (numerical) proportion of appointments. I do not share the first of these beliefs ; and I am not disposed to attach too much importance to the second. On the other hand, I think that the natives of India would have good reasons for feeling dissatisfied and resentful if it should be held that any English candidate was qualified to hold office in any part of the peninsula, while Indians must be confined to the territory in which they happened to be born or domiciled. A service bearing this provincial stamp would be felt as a humiliation. Under the system of limited competition the examination would give a fairly sufficient test of intellectual capacity. I would fix the limit of age at 22 ; and I am strongly in favour of some real test of physical fitness. Those which are now employed in England are said to be rather illusory ; but the amount of mischief which results from that is, I suppose, small, considering the great part occupied by athletics in modern English life, and the natural tastes of English boys. The Hindu, on the other hand, is sedentary by habit and disposition, and his physical vigour, even in his native climate, has not the Englishman's staying power. I speak, of course, of the literary classes. Moral tests have in all countries little more than a negative value ; still candidates ought to produce certificates from their teachers that their conduct has generally been irreproachable. I attach great importance to a period of training in England for native members of the Civil Service, and even if the Statutory Service is maintained as a supplementary or subordinate department of that service, I should like to see, with the system of limited competition, the condition annexed of a two years' training or study in England. In this case the candidate should pass all the subsequent tests which are passed by Civilians selected in England by competition. He would then be regarded by his countrymen and others as the equal, or nearly the equal, of the candidates selected in England, which is by no means the case now. Large and important classes of natives look favourably upon competition of natives in England. The persons who write in newspapers, and those who read them, are an important class, and the former, so long as I can remember, have always criticised severely the supposed impediments thrown in the way of the Indian competitors in England by the frequent and rather suspicious changes in the regulations governing the examination. At the same time it must be remembered that it has always been felt, and justly I think, that it was a hardship to compel Indian competitors to travel all the way to England on the chance, and that a very doubtful one, of winning a place among the selected candidates. But this feeling was once not a very strong one, and if the scholarships promised, but never granted, had been available for the most distinguished alumni of our colleges and Universities, perhaps the present demand for a simultaneous examination in India would not have been raised. It is probably too late to revert this plan now.

The present limit of age for the Covenanted Service tells heavily against Indian candidates. I do not see how this can be disputed, and I must admit that the successive reductions in the limit of age quite justified the suspicion that there was in some quarters a deliberate design to shut the door of the Covenanted Service as far as possible against Indian competitors. It is also said that the knowledge of Sanskrit or Arabic is not estimated at an equitable proportion with the western classical languages. There is, I may add, no provision in any Government Institution in India for teaching Greek or Latin, though there has always been a a fair number of students in Elphinstone College who are prepared to take up the latter language. I am in favour of a simultaneous examination in India and England for the Civil Service, the same question papers being used at both examinations, and I conceive that this method of examination, even subject to some limitation, which personally I advocate, in the number of Indian candidates to be selected in any year, would be regarded with great favour by the Indian public. I would leave the competition in both countries open to all subjects of the Crown, English or Indian ; but I would accept boldly the principle that a certain proportion of English candidates must for the present be maintained in the service. I am conscious that there are some formidable objections to this plan, and that it is quite possible that it might break down in prastice ; but I should like to see it tried. An alternative plan would be an initiatory examination in England, open only to Englishmen ; and one in India, open only to Indians ; and a final examination in England, to which country I would send all selected Indian candidates for a two years' training, to which both classes of candidates should be tested. Three or four years ago this arrangement would have given entire satisfaction ; but perhaps it would not now None of the educational institutions of India afford the intellectual advantages which Europe offers. Students educated in India must therefore always be under some disadvantage, as compared with others educated in Europe. I think it indisputable that open competition in India would give decided advantages to the literary castes, and preeminently to the Brahmans. Whether the preponderance so acquired is to be called "undue," in any other than a numerical sense, is a question which my experience hardly entitles me to answer. I may say however that if the preponderance of any one class or caste is considered injurious to the public interests, as I can imagine that it may be, I think it ought to be corrected by a system of selected nomination supplementary to that of open competition. I cannot say whether cadets of leading families would be deterred from aspiring to enter the Civil Service by the system of open competion, but I doubt very much whether they would submit to the very severe discipline which would be required to ensure success. Probably the only way to correct the inequality of mental capacity, which the law of heredity permits us to assume, would be to allow marks for proficiency in gymnastics, in riding, and military drill. This idea has been advocated by some persons in England, and does not appear to me an unreasonable one. I do not think that it is any hardship for natives of a backward province to be excluded from appointments in their own province. The introduction of more qualified externs might be expected to give an impetus to progress. I speak here of the Covenanted Service, which ought in my judgment to be an Upper or Imperial service, the members of which should be fitted to serve in any part of the Indian Empire. For the lower service I would allow a limitation to particular provinces. The present division between Covenanted and Uncovenanted seems to me unmeaning. Certainly no one should be excluded from competing on grounds of birth or caste. It might perhaps be desirable to exclude candidates who have not passed the Matriculation Examination of some Indian University. The Civil Service Examination paper would, of course be sent out from England, and be examined and assessed in England, and the examiners would be instructed to maintain the same standard for both examinations. The papers in both should be the same. In the Covenanted Service I should prefer to see no difference in the pay of officers however selected, but I would reduce the present scale of pay by one-fourth at least. On the other hand, I would retain the present furlough rules for English candidates alone, and make the furlough allowances slightly more liberal than they are at present. It would not be difficult, I think, to arrange these matters in a way which would not excite and foster jealousy. The existing system of education in the higher schools and colleges of India affords an intellectual training not dissimilar to that afforded by English schools and colleges. It cannot be said that it is as good as that obtainable in the best English institutions, but it might be made so if Government chose to spend more money liberally. The moral training cannot be so effective so long as the present fundamental differences subsist between the social habit, religious belief, and moral ideas of the East and the West. It is, however, a great error to suppose that the education and discipline of Indian colleges are without moral effects. I believe that those effects are considerable and salutary—especially in the directions of energy and veracity. I believe that young men who have had an English education are more energetic, truthful, and self-respecting than those who have not. About other departments of conduct I cannot, of course, speak with the same confidence.

In answer to questions put by members of the Commission, Mr. Wordsworth said his opportunities for forming his opinion about the Statutory Service were mostly formed from his relations with students receiving University education. Their objection is that it does not afford any intellectual standard. The retention of the Statutory Service might be thought desirable as a means of obtaining service by those classes who were not likely to succeed in the system of competition. When he stated that the system of nomination to the Statutory Service left a wide door open to favouritism and intrigue, he meant to say that persons who had access to Secretaries and Members of Council haunted their houses in order to push forward their claims, whatever they might be, to the service.

Mr. Crossthwaite : Do you think that this process forwards the chances of the candidates' success ?

Witness replied that he thought so. Being asked if professors and teachers of colleges had adequate means of speaking as to character, Mr. Wordsworth said that after the pupils had attended the teachers' class for a year or two, he would have means of knowing a good deal as to their general character and bearing. He, however, did not think that he would haue the same knowledge about the character and conduct of his pupils as the master of an English school was likely to have. He thought that, under a competitive system, Brahmins all over India would have an advantage over other classes. He had no means for judging whether the Brahmins of Poona would not have an advantage under that system over the Brahmins of the Punjaub and the North-West. With the exception of some Parsees, in point of physical education native youths receiving higher education were not up to the mark.

Sir C. Turner : Do you consider that the moral tone of the people has advanced proportionately to the progress of education in India ?

The witness thought that that was the case. The subject of morality opened a very wide field of discussion. But he might say generally that the educated classes have gained generally in point of energy and truthfulness during the last quarter of a century. The character of the service must improve with this advance in moral tone. Educated natives were shaking off oriental weaknesses and were gradually advancing to the European standard.

Q.—What do you say to Mr. Lee-Warner's statement that the educational system encouraged by the University was not in his judgment the most liberal ?

Mr. Wordsworth replied that, before any satisfactory answer could be given on that point, he should like to know exactly what was meant in that statement by "liberal education." He could say that in the intellectual part of education the University education here was founded on the type of Universities, which in Europe were intended for imparting liberal education. In answer to anther question, the witness said that Sir Alexander Grant, who was for sometime Director of Public Instruction in this presidency, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, had left considerable impression on his pupils. The University had benefisted from his counsels, but, since his day, there had been changes by which greater importance was given to physical science.

Sir C. Turner said they had been told by Mr. Lee-Warner that in consequence of an order of the Government of India against aiding schools in which Eurasians and Europeans were taught, the pupils of those schools were discouraged from pursuing an University course. He asked if Mr. Wordsworth had to say anything upon the point.

Witness replied that he knew of a time when special scholarships were allowed to those classes. They were introduced in the time of Sir Bartle Frere. The witness had not at any time many Europeans or Eurasians among his pupils. That was the case because, he thought, they generally thought of employment on leaving school.

Mr. Nulkar : Do you think the time is come for the Government to withdraw from higher education ? The witness thought the time was not yet ripe for it. If, however, the Government withdrew from it, the standard of education would deteriorate. If the competitive examination were held simultaneously in India and in England, and if the age limit were increased, the number of natives in the service would rise steadily.

Sir C. Turner : What class of natives do you principally associate with, Mr. Wordsworth ?

Witness replied that he could not name any particular class. He mixed generally with citizens of Bombay whom he knew. He had never associated with the peasantry or the land owning classes in particular.

Sir C. Turner : Do you think it is the duty of Government in giving appointments to look simply to the efficiency of the service, or also to the desirability of pleasing different classes of the native community ?

Witness replied that he should take efficiency to be the standard of selection. He did not think that, under the conditions he advocated, the efficiency of the service would be sacrificed by holding simultaneous examination in England and India.

Q.—Do you think the reduction of the salary by one-fourth as you propose would affect the quality of the candidates presenting themselves at the competitive examination ?

Witness said he could not give any opinion on the point with absolute certainty.

MR. MAHOMED HUSEIN HAKIM.

Mr. Hakim, barrister-at-law, said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among all closses of the community as to the system of nominating young men to the Statutory Service. If the service was to be retained, it might be done under certain safeguards, such as intellectual fitness. Next to the Mahrattas the Mussulmans were the last conquered race in India, and therefore they had not taken kindly to the progressive spirit of the age The community itself was mainly to blame for its backwardness. They had to suffer on account of their own indolence and apathy. Witness would, even in the case of Mussulmans, sacrifice intellectual efficiency to other considerations. He was in favour of raising the limit of age for the competitive examination to 21 or 22, and was of opinion that the oriental languages should be allowed the same number of marks as for Greek and Latin.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI.

Mr. Kabraji, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, in the course of his examination, said :—

1. The existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to some posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service is not generally approved of. The prevailing feeling is one of dissatisfaction ; and among the classes most interested in the question, *i.e.* the educated classes, the feeling is one of actual and growing discontent. The feeling of dissatisfaction arises from numerous causes, the chief objection against it being that of principle. Under the important Acts of Parliament and under the solemn promises graciously held out in the proclamations of the Queen-Empress it is wrong, impolitic, and unjust to split the highest Covenanted State Service into two, to create a separate service for her Majesty's native subjects, and to offer them less position, emoluments, and honours than what are enjoyed by the more favoured class of her Majesty's British subjects. If the wise and benevolent policy which dictated these Parliamentary laws and Imperial commands is meant to be preserved, a separate native service is opposed to the entire sense and spirit of that policy, and to admit natives to that separate service is to shut them out from the positions of responsibility and trust already opened to them in theory, and to deny to them their just birth-rights already conceded to them. Great dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. Although theoretically open to the people of India, it is practically closed against them, and all that enter are, as a rule, foreigners to the country in which they come to serve. They are strangers to the people, ignorant of their ways and habits, unacquainted with their languages and modes of communication and inexperienced in every thing appertaining to the country They come with a very superior education no doubt, and they also come with a willingness to serve, and perhaps with a quick and ready sympathy for the people But they are raw youths and in some cases with overtaxed brain which is said to succumb in after years to the severe mental strain of the fatigues and cares of heavy work in office. The limit of age is not only unsuited to the natives, but it is equally undesirable for the European candidates, owing to the young age at which they are called upon to enter heavy responsibilities of official work in managing most important affairs of State. Besides the special disadvantages which this limit of age inflicts on the natives of India, it has a tendency to encourage cramming in the European candidates, and prevents University men of high culture and attainments from competing for service in India—men whose presence in this country is most desirable. The most important change to be made in the present system for all candidates alike is to raise the limit of age from 19 to 21 or 22 years, the latter being more preferable, and increasing the probationary period from 2 to 3 years, to submit them to a more extended system of much sounder special training than what they now receive. Another important change which I would suggest, is that selected English candidates, who pass the Civil Service competition in England, should be made to undergo their probation of three years in India, just as candidates that shall be selected in India, if the system of simultaneous examinations be adopted, should be sent to England for their probationary period. The object of probation is to subject the selected candidates to a special training suited to the special duties they have to perform under their covenants. In order to befit them to there duties it is as absolutely necessary that the probationary period of the selected candidates in England should be spent in India, as it would be necessary for the selected candidates in India, if any, to make them pass their probation in England. Thus after passing their examinations at a higher age, say 22, and after a probationary period of three full years in India, the selected English candidates on entering upon their duties at the age of 25 would not only take up their appointments at a mature period of life and with a right judgment and sense of the sacred trust reposed in them, but would also, from their probation spent in India, take up active service with practical knowledge and experience of the country and its people. At such an age, after such a probation, they would on entering office neither be the raw youths nor the inexperienced recruits fresh from a foreign land as they at present are in the commencement of their work. They would not then enter service as utter strangers to the country, and much ground of reasonable complaint would be avoided. The Uncovenanted Service should be entirely recruited from natives of India.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, was next examined. In reply to a question put by the President of the Commission, Sir Charles said that if Government desired that natives should have a larger share in the service of the country than they now had, some persons felt, at any rate in this Presidency, that it could best be done by admitting them in the Judicial branch of the service. In this Presidency all the Subordinate Judgeships are held by natives of this country, and his Lordship thought persons of special merit might be promoted from their ranks to the post of District Judge. It was scarcely to be expected that young Civilians who came out here and joined the Judicial branch, could know better than Subordinate Judges who had spent their lives in the service. His Lordship was understood to say that he thought the administration of justice suffered from appeals being sent to young Civilian Judges, whose knowledge was by no means superior to that of Subordinate Judges. The latter were acquainted with the manners and customs of the country, and, on questions of fact, their findings were generally better than those of Civilian Judges. His remarks were quite consistent with the fact that Civilian Judges might be perfectly competent, and it must be added that one great advantage in their case was that they could in no way be biassed by their surroundings, which might be supposed to affect, more or less, Judges living amongst the people.

The President : Do I understand you to propose that the Judicial branch should be separated entirely from the Executive branch ?

Sir Charles Sargent : I think they should be separated. I should give over the whole of the civil judicial administration to the Subordinate Judges. I want simply to restrict myself to civil justice.

Examined by Sir Charles Turner : Q.—When you speak of the deficiencies of the subordinate appeal courts, are you speaking of the whole service consisting of Civilian Judges, or would you make any substantial number of exceptions ?

A.—Well, the exceptions in my view prove the rule.

Q.—Do you not find that Civilians after some years' experience make good judges ? Sir Charles Sargent, was understood to reply that he thought so. However his remarks about the Civilian and Subordinate Judge applied to the two classes, as a whole.

Q.—In how many cases are the decision of Subordinate Judges on matters of fact reversed by the High Court ?

A.—My general impression is that on matters of fact Subordinate Judges are more frequently right than Civilian Judges. The greater number of decisions which are reversed by the High Court are, of course, those on questions of law.

Q.—Is there no supervision exercised by the Districts Judges over the Civil Courts in this Presidency ?

A.—The District Judge may suspend a Subordinate Judge.

Q.—Well, would you give that power to a native Judge ?

A.—Of course, if he becomes a District Judge.

Q.—Have you ever heard that the presence of an English Judge in the district is desirable as encouraging the subordinate native judiciary to independence of judgment ?

A.—I think it would have a good moral effect. What I said before was purely from an intellectual point of view.

Q.—As to the question of the policy of government in making certain administrative orders, has it not been within your experience that Civilian Judges have been enabled to tell you that such and such order was passed for certain reasons ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In regard to the administration of criminal justice, what do you think of native judges ?

A.—Though I have seen some of that sort of work of the native magistracy, I have not much experience of the administration of criminal justice. I have sat on criminal appeals at times, and from what I have seen I cannot speak much of the kind of work they perform. I suppose that an European makes a better criminal judge than a native, at least from an European point of view, though, perhaps, it may not always be regarded so from a native point of view My remarks apply only to the civil administration of justice.

In reply to some other questions, the Chief Justice said it would be advantageous to have as a Judge of the High Court one having the experience of a magistrate as well as a revenue officer. There were cases in which the rights of the Crown were concerned, like the Canara Land Case, and they might be transferred to the higher Court.

Q.—Do you think it possible to have in the city of Bombay a Judge having the same jurisdiction as a First Class Subordinate Judge, in order to deal with civil cases ? I believe your High Court at the present time is very much oppressed with work ?

A.—The pressure is not at all so much now as before.

Q.—But might not a native judge be appointed as a court of first instance, and to relieve the High Court of some of its work ?

A.—I do not see any objection to it, except that I do not imagine it would be a popular step.

Q.—If the number of the Small Cause Court Judges were increased, and ordinary original jurisdiction given to them, would you object to it ?

A.—No ; but what would be the advantage ?

Sir C. Turner : You might gain a number of appointments for natives and adopt a more economical mode of administering justice.

Sir Charles Sargent : In that case you might take away all the original jurisdiction of the High Court. (A laugh.)

Q.—Is not a great deal of work done by the High Court here exactly similar to that done by the Subordinate Judges ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have any cases occurred in your experience where the whole value of the property in litigation in a partition suit was less than the cost of the suit ?

A.—In administration and partition suits sometimes whole estates are swallowed up. Administration suits unfortunately are frequent here.

To Mr. Stokes : I have spent most of my time in Bombay. Criminal work is satisfactorily done by the Sessions Judges. They are strong in questions of law, but not so strong in question of fact. I do not, however, think that in criminal cases they fail in appreciating evidence.

Q.—Don't you think that in times of trouble and disturbance it would be weakening the influence of Government very much if the whole civil and judicial agency were in the hands of a class of people upon whose sympathy they can not entirely depend ?

Sir Charles Sargent did not think any evil would result so far as the administration of civil justice was concerned.

Q.—Do you think that if in Ireland the judges were not Englishmen, there would be any chance of a proper administration of law in times of trouble and discontent ? In the same way if the relations are strained between the Government and the people of India, would not the administration of justice suffer ?

A.—The case of Ireland cannot apply to the natives of this country.

To the Hon. Mr. Quinton : Q.—Don't you think that those who are in the Civil Service would, under your system, be excluded from the District Judgeships ?

A.—Yes ; but then the appointments would be reduced to that extent, and native members of the Civil Service would, of course, be as much excluded as Europeans.

Q.—Do you know whether it is desirable to put native gentlemen in executive charge of districts.

A.—I cannot hazard any opinion on this point.

Q.—Don't you think that if facilities were given to natives to enter the Covenanted Service, it would be very desirable for Government to have an opportunity of appointing them to district judgeships instead of placing them in executive charge of a district, for which work they might be very ill suited ?

A.—You can keep back men as much as you like from important posts, but you cannot exclude them from one branch of the service altogether.

Sir Charler Turner When you were comparing the relative efficiency of the Covenanted Civilian Judge and the Subordinate Judge, I suppose you meant only the Subordinate Judge of the first class ?

A.—Yes. District Judges were, of course, compared by me with first class Subordinate Judges.

The Commission will assemble again this morning at 10-30.

BHATTIA CUSTOM AS TO A DECEASED WIFE'S ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Justice Hart delivered judgment at the High Court on Tuesday last in the case of Bhanbai *vs.* Thucker Damodhar Narsey and two others. The plaintiff is the daughter of the third defendant by his deceased wife Hirabai, who was the daughter of the first and second defendants. The parties are Bhattias by caste and belong to the Kshatrya division. The plaintiff's claim was for a declaration that she is entitled to recover the ornaments and clothes, of the value of Rs. 8,786, which were presented by the third defendant to his late wife on the occasion of his betrothal and marriage to her, and entrusted to the first and second defendants for the plaintiff's use and benefit. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff ; the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the first and second defendants ; and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Kanga, appeared for the third defendant.

His lordship, said that the plaintiff, an infant, sued by her paternal uncle as next friend for the recovery of certain ornaments and clothes, presented to her late mother, Hirabai, at the time of her betrothal to the plaintiff's father by the members of his family, and of certain ornaments made by the father of the plaintiff for her use ; all of which were alleged to be in the possession of the first two defendants, the parents of her mother, Hirabai. She also prayed for a declaration that she was entitled, as plaintiff in the suit, as against her father, the third defendant, and for an injunction and receiver. The ornaments specified in the plaint were valued at Rs. 11,249-8-3 and the clothes at Rs. 1,001-14-9. These were said to have been entrusted to the custody of the first and second defendants. Of the ornaments some, to the value of Rs. 3,664-14-6, were admitted to have been given by Hirabai's parents to her husband for her use. The first two defendants admitted the possession, but not the value of the ornaments, and they were ready to submit to the orders of the Court, but said that they ought not to be entrusted to the plaintiff's next friend nor to her father, inasmuch as they were in collusion in bringing this suit for the purpose of gaining possession of the plaintiff's ornaments. The third defendant claimed possession and custody of the property as the father and natural guardian of the plaintiff, denying that he had in any way forfeited his right thereto or colluded with the plaintiff's next friend. He also expressed his unwillingness that in any event the first two defendants should retain possession of the property in the suit. His Lordship thought that there could be no doubt that the suit arose out of one of those edifying family squabbles so apt to occur in a community which countenances infant marriages. The child-wife taken into her husband's family before she could be completely emancipated from the control of her parents, owed divided allegiance to both. The *divisum imperium* so established engendered mutual distrust, jealousy, and ill-will, which found expression in such imputations and recriminations as were rife, in this case. In such circumstances his lordship thought that the best course was to determine the exact legal rights of the parties, and then hold them strictly to them, without regard to any consideration of sentiment or personal convenience. The parties might thus at least ensure the result that no undue advantage would be gained by any one indirectly or collaterally interested in the result of the suit who cloaked his malice with a feigned regard for the infant's interest, and made the means, which the law had provided for their protection, a weapon for the annoyance of his enemy, and the gratification of his personal spite. Now as to the rights of the parties in the suit there was no doubt, they being Hindoos, that the ornaments and clothes presented to Hirabai, on the occasion of her marriage, formed her *stridhan* which, on her death, intestate, descended to her only daughter, the plaintiff. His Lordship was of opinion that there being no proof of misconduct on the part of her father, he was no doubt the proper guardian of the plaintiff, and entitled to the possession of the property. But in the present case, the property could not safely be entrusted to him nor to the next friend of the plaintiff, as he was on very good and intimate terms with his brother, and his Lordship thought that there should be some entirely independent custodian of the property until the plaintiff was old enough to take possession of the same. But as the plaintiff was only 2 or 3 years old, and in order to avoid all inconvenience, his Lordship thought that the best course would be for the Court to take charge of it. His Lordship was averse to the property being sold and the proceeds invested in promissory notes, or deposited at interest in the bank. After describing each ornament claimed by the plaintiff, his Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree against the first two defendants for possession of all the ornaments produced by them. For the missing ornaments and the clothes his Lordship ordered them to pay Rs. 1,945-14-9 in all. The plaintiff was also entitled to the ornaments valued at Rs. 3,664-14-6, now in the possession of the third defendant. His Lordship thought that there should be a provision for the custody of the property recovered in specie by the Court until such time as the plaintiff attained the age of 18 years and for the deposit in the Government Saving Bank of the moneys recovered in respect of the sum ordered to be paid by the first two defendants to the credit of an account in the name of the plaintiff. As to costs, his Lordship ordered that the plaintiff's cost of the suit up to and inclusive of the service of the summons on the third defendant be paid by the three defendants, and subsequent thereto by the first two defendants only.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 18th instant :—

Karachi.—Rain during week ending 17th, in Karachi 88 cents, in previous week 1 inch 23 cents, average of 12 other stations 80 cents. River at Kotri on 16th 3 feet 8 inches against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Sehwan 28, 38 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops in good condition. Slight rain throughout district. Weather cloudy and cold. Small-pox in four and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat in Larkhana 26 pounds per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues ; cotton cultivation damaged by frost in Hyderabad and Hala Talukas, and rabi cultivation in Hyderabad, Tando Bago, and Dero Mohobat Talukas. Rain in ten talukas, average 76 cents. River at Kotri on 16th 3 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas. Whether cold and cloudy. Wheat 25, bajri 36, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops flourishing. Rain on 11th and 12th. Cattle-disease in Kashmor. Wheat 26, rice 20, and bajri and jowari 42 pounds per rupee each.

Ahmedabad.—Slight showers of rain in Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas. Crops good. Public health good. Wheat 30 and bajri 33 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops excellent ; sugarcane good in Halol. A few drops of rain in Kalol. Slight fever in Godhra, Dohad, and Kalol ; cattle-disease in one village of Godhra. Bajri 39, wheat 24, and maize 68 pounds.

Kaira.—A very light shower all over the district on 13th. Standing tuwar damaged in Borsad Taluka owing to cloudy weather ; wheat, gram, and tuwar middling in Nadiad Taluka ; in other places rabi crops in good condition, but tobacco slightly damaged by the shower in Nadiad and Anand Talukas. Public health good. Bajri 37, wheat 24½, and rice 23½ pounds.

Broach.—Standing crops good ; slight damage to cotton in Jambusar Taluka. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy ; reaping of jowari nearly completed. Slight fever in Bardoli and Mandvi. Jowari 40 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather clear since the last 5 days. Rain in Edalabad 44 cents, Raver 16 cents, Jalgaon 4 cents, and Chopda 3 cents. Rabi crops healthy. Small-pox in four and fever in five talukas. Wheat 30 pounds 6 tolas, and bajri 42 pounds 12 tolas.

Nasik.—Kharif thrashing in progress ; rabi (wheat, gram and linseed) sowing completed ; standing crops in a flourishing condition, except "alsi" (linseed). Public health generally good in all talukas ; but in Kalvan and Peint Talukas ague and fever prevail. Wheat 25 7-8, bajri 36 29-40, and rice 20 23-40 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 12th and 13th, 2° cool on 14th and 15th, and nil from 16th to 18th. Vapour in air excessive on all days, except 14th and 15th, on which it was defective. Abnormal wind southerly on 13th, northerly on 14th, and normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rabi crops good. Fever in six talukas, and cattle disease in one. Second sort rice 23 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 17th instant). —Slight fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel, and Roha Talukas ; cattle-disease in Panvel, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad Talukas. Rabi crops fair. Rice second sort 25 pounds and tur dal second sort 20 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Winter crops good. Slight fever in three, dysentery in one, and slight cattle-disease in four talukas ; general health good. Nagli 21-12, vari 18-27, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Rabi crops in good condition ; in Purandhar Taluka jowari and gram are blighted, and wheat is suffering from rust ; thrashing of rice has commenced in Petha Mulshi. Public health generally good ; slight cattle-disease in Indapur Taluka. Bajri 44 and jowari 60 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rabi crops generally injured. Small-pox in Shrigonda ; slight cattle-disease in Newasa. Bajri average 57 and jowari 68 pounds.

Sholapur.—Linseed, gram, kardi, and in places wheat, tur, and cotton crops blighted ; some injury by rats to gram, wheat, and bhuimug crops in the Madha and Pandharpur Talukas ; other rabi crops good on the whole. Public health good. Jowari 69 and bajri 54 pounds.

Satara.—Jowari, cotton, tur, and gram crops slightly damaged by blight and insects in Karad ; wheat crops in Valva have also suffered ; elsewhere all crops are doing well. Cattle-disease in one village in Patan. Bajri 45-21 and jowari 50-37.

Bijapur.—Rabi (jowari) generally good ; slight injury to crops from rats ; wheat, gram, linseed, and cotton suffering from blight in places. Slight cattle-disease in Indi, and fever and ague in Badami. Jowari 66 and bajri 56 pounds.

Belgaum.—Reaping of jowari and bajri completed ; rabi crops in flower. Jowari 50 and bajri 48 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rice and early jowari in progress ; indigenous cotton generally good ; exotic cotton blighted in Hubli, Gadag, Bankapur and Ron ; wheat blighted in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund and Gadag. Slight fever in Mugud, Mundargi, Hangal, and Kod. Rice 24½ and jowari 60½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Harvest completed above Ghats ; second crop on coast doing well. Slight fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cold. Wheat crops blighted in some places. Prevailing diseases—measles, fever, bowel and respiratory complaints. Wheat 24, bajri 25, and jowari 31 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. General health good. Cotton 12 to 14 annas crop. Bajri 33, jowari 38, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health fair. Rabi and kharif crops in good condition. Bajri 23, wheat 19, and rice 23 pounds per British rupee.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited 33, Farringdon road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

THE past week has been singularly uneventful as regards information of a commercial character. The home markets seem to be quiescent, not only on account of a pressure of supplies but because the surplus both from this side and the other markets of production are in excess of the consuming requirements. Money is in request, and there is every indication that before the season is much further advanced rates of discount will be higher than we have usually seen for ordinary business requirements. Government Paper is dull and difficult of sale, and Joint Stock shares find few buyers. Freights are depressed. The tonnage offering being in excess of present requirements.

MONEY is unquestionably appreciating in demand. The last returns of the Bank of Bombay shows a larger available Cash Balance, but this does not indicate an increase in trade requirements. For short loans the quotation is 8 per cent. on Government paper, but the Banks do not quote more than 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—No special cause has been manifested during the past week in connection with the sterling value of the Rupee, but with higher quotations for Silver from home we have had steady if not firm markets, and at the close current quotations are 1-16 per rupee higher on the week. The following are quoted rates:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 6 1-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 6d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6⅛d.	,,
Do.	4	,,	1s. 6 5-32d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 6 7-32d.	,,
Credits	3	,,	1s. 6 9-32d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 6 15-32d.	,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 6 5-16d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 6½d.	,,
France	3	,,	1·93	,,
Do.	6	,,	1·94½	,,

At these figures the present tendency of the market is unquestionably strong, but it is impossible to say how business may develope even in the immediate future. The present demand for money may be met by current operations, but at the same time there can be no question that money is scarcer than usual at this time of year.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—There has been no demand this week for Government Paper, and any business transacted has been of a forced character. For Fours the quotation has been reduced from Rs. 96 9-16 to Rs. 96⅜, and for Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 100.

SHARES are depressed. The decline in Cotton is in favour of the local Mills, but at the same time the demand for Twist from China is not sufficient to carry off the surplus production. In our quotations for Banks there is no alteration whatever. In *Press* Companies' shares we have to note a decline of Rs. 20 in Sabathy and Co., Limited, and Rs. 15 in Akbar, but Spinning Mills have been fairly steady throughout, and as a general rule are worth the same price as a week ago. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares show an exceptional movement in that they have advanced Rs. 125 per share first issue.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—As regards the local demand we have to record but a limited inquiry. Of standard qualities the off-take this week has probably been more than 3,000 packages. Prices are not quotably altered, but where business has to be forced, buyers have had the advantage.

In *Local Goods* there has been a fair business doing at former prices, if any change has to be noted it is in favour of sellers.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns are in very poor request, and as regards the stock the demand is undoubtedly limited. Prices have not altered during the week, but sellers would concede something to effect.

METALS.—In *Copper* fair inquiry prevails, and an advance of 4 annas per cwt. must be quoted for Braziers. *Yellow Metal* is quiet at former prices. *Iron* meets a fair current demand without change in value.

COALS.—The stock on the Bunder having been reduced to comparatively small limits, high prices have had to be paid by consumers for their immediate wants. For Powells Duffryn Cardiff Rs. 22 on the Bunder has been paid, and for Davison's Welsh Hartley, January shipment, Rs. 16¾ has been done. Forward shipment may be quoted 8 annas per ton per month less.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—It is impossible to imagine a quieter state of things than we have had to deal with in connection with the staple during the past week. From Europe orders have been few and far between, and at limits which have not admitted of simultaneous business. Supplies are very free for this period of the season, in fact the receipts to date are probably more liberal than they ever have been.

The following comparison is worthy of notice:—

	1886-87. Bales.	1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	98,000	58,000
Berar	95,000	57,000
Khandeish	50,000	27,000
Hingunghaut	15,000	11,000
Barsee and Nuggur	7,000	3,500
Total	265,000	156,500

As may be inferred from these figures stocks on the Green are rapidly accumulating, and in the matter of Bengals of the lower grades are larger than we have ever seen them at this period of the season. Short stapled Omras also find more sellers than buyers, but of good stapled Berar Cotton the supply is not equal to the demand. For Khamgaum and Akola descriptions a steady inquiry prevails which is significant of the fact that stapled Cotton meets a much better demand proportionately than inferior qualities.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	42,565	33,425	22,267
Since 1st January	112,626	81,117	61,212
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	12,151	9,460	6,606
Since 1st January	37,932	20,479	28,990
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	632	570	326
Since 1st January	1,210	1,910	1,455

Comparative Statement showing the receipts of Cotton in growths during the years 1885 and 1886:—

Growths.	1886. F. P. Bales.	1885. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease. F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	387,415	338,948	+ 48,467
Broach	159,889	129,349	+ 30,540
Compta & Dharwar.	82,020	76,249	+ 5,771
Omras { Khandesh	203,145	110,685	+ 92,460
Omras { Berar	341,611	175,287	+ 166,324
Omras { Barsi and Nugger	80,111	57,135	+ 22,976
Bengals	264,213	166,209	+ 98,004
Madras & Westerns.	26,800	14,589	+ 12,211
Hinghunghat	20,404	9,638	+ 10,766
Sind	27,194	28,403	— 1,209
Persian	14,575	22,673	— 8,098
Other Sorts	1,220	5,871	— 4,651
Total	1,608,597	1,135,036	Net Inc. 473,561

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 160	= 3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 147	= 3 7-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 136	= 3 3-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 128	= 3 1-32d.
Omra, Fine	do. (G.Staple)	,, 196	= 4½d.
Do. Fully Good	do. do.	,, 188	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 182	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,, 176	= 4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	,, 176	= 4 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 165	= 3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	,, 180	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 171	= 3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 165	= 3 27-32d.
Hingunghaut, Good	do.	,, 198	= 4 9-16d.
Broach, Fine,	March	,, 214	= 4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 212	= 4⅞d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 209	= 4 13-16d.
Dhollera, Fine,	April	,, 194	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 185	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 180	= 4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May	,, 188	= 4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good,	May-June	,, 173	= 4d.

WHEAT.—For ready supplies a keen demand prevails, and prices not warranted by home quotations have been paid. For future delivery there have been buyers at quoted prices all through, but sellers have been shy of committing themselves to contracts.

SEEDS are devoid of noteworthy change.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	158,357	171,929	300,604
Since 1st Jan.	549,366	483,050	714,444
Linseed—For the week	18,994	48,087	21,184
Since 1st Jan.	69,671	127,899	66,371
Rapeseed—For the week	2,948	7,239	3,292
Since 1st Jan.	13,070	20,005	9,848
Gingelly Seed—For the week	56,238	55,485	92,830
Since 1st Jan.	168,137	128,777	277,89

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23⅓ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£1
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,635

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	960
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	260
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	9¼
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	345
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99xd
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.CottonMf'gCo. Ld	600	500	500		375
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	585
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	625
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	880
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	...	...	...		...
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	665
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	890
HingunghatMillCoLd	700	500	all	87½ p.s.	650
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	500	Rs. 2	831
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,410
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	59 xd.
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	40
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1132½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	580
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1220
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	435
algaumCottonClean Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	810
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	540
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	–	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	875
Ripon	641	1,000	,000	Rs. 60	885
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	695
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	745

MISCELLANEOUS

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Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	101
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	16
Do. New issue.	500		37	2-3p.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	565
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 1 5	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	3½	710
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	6 p.ct.	104½
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	–	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	12
lydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
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Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
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KurracheeLighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255	...	
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MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
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Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	1
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,00	1,000	Rs. 8	297½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	–	72
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Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		185x
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M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	ct	195

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Carolas	,,	252
Mexican Dollars	,,	222
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Gold Leaf	,,	21-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	21-1
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	21-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	21-12
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	21-5

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Do.	do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 6⅛d.
Do.	do.	4 Do do.	1s. 6 5-32d.
Do.	do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 6 7-32d.
Do	Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 6 9-32d.
Do.	do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 15-32d.
Do.	Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 6 5-16d.
Do.	do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6½d.
Paris		3 Do do.	1·93
Do.		6 Do. do.	1·94½
Calcutta		At sight	100
Do		60 days do.	98¾
Madras		At sight	100
Do.		30 days' do.	99⅜
China		60 Do. do.	219

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIDEAUX—January 18, at 59, Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Major R. A. Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate, Southern Circle, of a son.

DEATHS.

WARDEN—January 20, at Fort, Goga Street, Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy Warden. Funeral will take place this day (Friday) at 7 a.m.

MEHRJEE—January 21, at his residence at Queen's Road opposite the Marine Lines Railway Station, Sorabji Pallonji Dorabji Mehrji. The funeral will take place this afternoon (Friday) at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER—January 16, at Agra, the wife of Herbert Stanley Archer, Subordinate Medical Department, of a daughter.

MYERS—January 7, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Sub Conductor W Myers, Commissariat Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOLFE—GRAHAM—January 15, at St Matthias', Vepery, by the Rev W H Hobart, M A, George Charles Wolfe, Assistant Examiner, Railway Accounts, P W D, to Helen Bertha, daughter of Captain F Graham.

DEATHS.

HINE—January 10, at the Retreat, Umballa, the Rev Robert Hine, Assistant Curate, St Paul's, Umballa, aged 65 years and 3 months.

VERNEDE—January 14, at Cochin, Samuel James Vernede, of Cochin, aged 72 years, 10 months, and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1887.

THE readers of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's reply in the *Contemporary Review* to Mr. Samuel Smith's "India Revisited" will be equally in doubt as to whether Mr. Smith was the most competent critic of British administration in India, or the ex-Governor of Madras was its most competent vindicator. Mr. Smith seems to have first come to India nearly a quarter of a century ago on a commercial mission which lay in Bombay and in the cotton-growing districts of the Western Presidency: his second visit had a more public purpose, but it gave him no larger opportunities of investigation than a cold weather tour gives to an intelligent and an enquiring traveller, and he appears to have been as rapid in coming to his conclusions as he was in moving from place to place. Sir M. E Grant Duff's delicate taunt that he spent "nearly a whole day" in Madras is a suggestive comment upon the thoroughness of a part, at least, of the energetic tourist's inquiry, and is an adequate rejoinder to anything that Mr. Smith may have said about the condition of the Southern Presidency, and to much of his criticism of other localities. However, although Sir M. E. Grant Duff has spent more years than Mr. Smith has spent months in India and, if we mistake not, has, like him, "revisited" the country, the exculpatory value of his reply is not a little reduced by the simple fact that he is—well, Sir M. E. Grant Duff. The supreme contempt which breathes throughout his article for all that to the unsophisticated Mr. Samuel Smith seemed evidence of the condition of the country and of the opinions and wants of its people will seem to many of his readers to seriously minimise the value of his reply. From a literary point of view it is, of course, crushing enough. But it is a little too merciless, and it crushes a good deal that might with no great disadvantage have been left alone. We are not all of us so easily persuaded as Sir M. E. Grant Duff seems to be that the whole of what we call public opinion in this country is an inflated body, without weight, substance, or coherency. Even a cold weather tourist who had his ears open would by chance come in contact here and there with a statement of grievances that was real and worth listening to. It is easy enough to set down in a phrase as "pert scribblers for the native press" the people who sit in congresses and who try to persuade new comers from Europe that all is not going for the best in the body social and politic, and if Sir M. E. Grant Duff had no other purpose than that of imitating one of the most familiar phrases in Burke there was no particular reason why he should not caution us against "taking the voice of the frogs croaking in a back water for the opinion of all the creatures in the neighbouring river, from the smallest fish up to the crocodile." The chief objection to it is that it may tempt people to ask if Sir M. E. Grant Duff was more attentive to the voice of the crocodiles of the Madras Presidency than to the croakings of the frogs. His impartial contempt for every sort of public opinion when he was in the country seriously disqualified him for pronouncing which voice is worth listening to and which is not. Mr. Smith was doubtless long enough in India to hear something upon that point, and we do not suppose that he will take too seriously Sir M. E Grant Duff's profound observation that the natives whom Mr. Smith saw would have been ready to assure him that Lord Dufferin breakfasted every morning upon curried babies if they thought that the information would please him. It is an article of faith with him that the whole thing is a sham, and he only indulges in variations upon an easy theme when he tells us that a few Europeans are pulling the strings, that all the Western tricks of bogus agitation are resorted to, including enthusiastic public meetings, consisting of an orator and a reporter, and that the whole business is a mere repetition of the parrot cries of European mischief-makers, by busy and pushing talkers just clever enough to be ingeniously wrong on most subjects. Oddly enough the only exponent of Indian opinion whom he names as trustworthy is the Maharajah of Vizianagram. We do not forget that that worthy man gave him a dinner the day before he left Madras, and paid him the doubtful homage of a ridiculous encomium.

Parthian shots like these will doubtless find their mark somewhere, but they are not the most effective missiles that a defender of the British administration in India could choose. There are other ways than those which Sir M. E. Grant Duff has chosen of saying that that which passes for the public opinion of India is the voice of but an infinitesimally small fraction of the population, and that it might be dangerous to interpret it as an absolute and reliable indicator of the direction in which the promotion of the interests of the country is to be sought. We may caution Mr. Smith against too confident an appeal to what he calls the educated native tribunal without pulling its judges from their seats and dancing over their prostrate bodies in their own court. Sir M. E. Grant Duff owes it mainly to his obstinate inattention to every expression of public opinion in this country that he credits pert scribblers and the retailers of parrot cries with the propagation of the theory that India is becoming a poorer country instead of a richer. Everybody who looks around him knows that the mere talking politicians of India have never been attracted by economic subjects, and that those who have busied themselves with this matter are few and far between, that they are the reverse of "glib," and that they have thus far awakened far more interest among Europeans than amongst their own countrymen It would scarcely be too much to say that the "Bankruptcy of India" and allied subjects have been far more eagerly discussed in England than in this country The subject is fairly open to discussion, and we gladly accept, as a contribution to the brighter view of it, Sir M. E. Grant Duff's testimony to the increasing well-being of the districts with which he is best acquainted. He meets in a characteristically dogmatic way the very widely prevalent belief that this country is not always fairly treated in financial arrangements between India and England. "I don't agree," he says, and he enforces his disagreement by echoing on behalf of the English Government, Clive's famous "By God, I am astonished at my own moderation." All we need say is that the Government of India do not share in the astonishment. They altogether failed to appreciate the moderation of the Imperial authorities when England determined that her share of the cost of the Afghan war should not exceed five millions; they have never appreciated the moderation which imposes upon India the cost of the home depôts of British regiments serving in India, and in numberless cases they have had to submit to financial arrangements which to them, at all events, seemed inequitable and unfair. We more than half suspect, indeed, that upon this matter, as upon others, Sir M. E. Grant Duff has written with something less than an official knowledge of the facts that he has professed to deal with. It is very loose writing which speaks of the abolition of import duties as a measure conducive to the welfare of the Indian masses, and he is not much more careful when he treats the estimated absorption of £350,000,000 in gold and silver during the last forty years as a proof of the growing wealth of the country. If he had thought of the disproportionately large part of this which goes into the native States, of the period of time and of the area over which it has been spread, he would have let alone a fact which tells almost as much on the side of those who assert the poverty of India as of those who assert its wealth.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff meets the claim for an increase of the representative element in the Legislative Councils and for the right of interpellation with an uncompromising refusal. "You cannot act on diametrically opposite principles at the same time," he says. "If all men are equal, and it is right that each community should govern itself, why in the name of common sense do you stay in India at all? If, however, you are to stay there, look facts in the face. You are there in virtue of your superiority, and your proper symbol is a sword crossed with a scroll 'Policy and Force.' Do everything for the people and all you can through the people, but let it be understood once for all that you are master and mean to be master, or have the courage of your opinions and make yourself scarce." In this way Sir M. E. Grant Duff meets a request which, as put by sober politicians, amounts to nothing more than that the existing Legislative Councils shall be made effective for the guidance of the various Governments. The equality of man scarcely enters into the question, and as Mr. Wordsworth wrote in our columns a few weeks ago, the general argument in favour of representative government has no application to the circumstances of India. Sir M. E. Grant Duff most unnecessarily and absurdly widens the field of controversy, and at the same time passes by the simpler and much smaller question which really challenges investigation. The Government of India and Parliament are asked to proceed a little further on the lines of the existing Acts, so as to bring the local Governments by means of enlarged Councils more closely in touch with the people for whose interests they legislate, and the ex-Governor of Madras meets the request with some fine general phrases which amount to this—that the principles of the French Revolution cannot be introduced into India so long as we are here. We wonder who will thank him for his trouble. Certainly not the first Liberal constituency at home whom he asks to restore him to Parliamentary life, and who might find it difficult to appreciate the humour of his comparison of the "chatterboxes of our Presidency towns" with a certain crossing sweeper in St. James's Square, of whom he finds it in his heart to speak civilly. However, the article is lively enough, and if the magazine containing it had been forbidden entrance to India the only injury it could have possibly done would have been to the home reputation of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who in writing it has tempted people to ask how such a man could have kept an Indian province at peace.

THE Government have helped the Corporation in their emergency by pointing out to them how to spend the money which they had set apart, without knowing what to do with it, for the permanent commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. The Corporation, having apparently no plans of their own to stand in the way, will presumably accept without hesitation the offer of the Government to join them in providing a Victoria Technical Institute. The offer, of course, is not quite new. The only absolutely fresh feature in it is that it finds a use for the long-disused Government House at Parel. Apparently, however, we shall now see a much larger undertaking than that which was shadowed forth in the communication that passed between the Government and the Municipality a couple of months ago in reference to the technical school that it was proposed to establish at Parel, and to which the Government proposed to contribute Rs. 25,000 a year. The school will have a local habitation and a name of no small dignity; it will start with resources much larger than any that at that time seemed likely to be placed at its disposal, and with all the prestige of a patriotic origin. Doubtless the scheme which was embodied in the letter by Dr. Cooke which was lately laid before the Corporation will need amendment in consequence of the greatly enlarged scope which has been given to the idea. The Corporation at present stand committed to an annual grant of five thousand rupees to the school. They will regard the invitation which the Government have addressed to them as an opportunity for giving a new and larger impetus to an enterprise upon which they have already embarked. The action of the Government moreover will go far to do away with the idea that the work of technical education is being entered upon too restricted a scale. With the public at large it will now rest to give the enterprise its due proportions. The Government have given the community an object to subscribe for. People will now know to what purpose they are asked to give their subscriptions for the Jubilee. No one seriously questions the usefulness of it, and no one will be deterred from contributing by any such uncertainty as has hitherto prevailed as to the purpose to which the fund would be devoted. The Government resolution, in fact, clears the way both for the Corporation and for the Jubilee Committee, and it is hoped that the movement will now enlist the confidence and the liberality of the public.

THE announcement that England and France have mutually recalled their Consuls—Vice-Consuls is doubtless meant—from Zeilah is not satisfactory, in spite of the anticipation that harmonious action on the Somali Coast will result. The recall of the French Consular Agent would have been natural and proper enough, and would have sufficed to restore matters to their former state. But seeing that the British Vice-Consul went to Zeilah in virtue of our intention to administer the Somali Coast, and that the French Agent went there as an after-thought and with no other apparent purpose than to weaken our authority there, it is an act of inexplicable weakness to make the withdrawal of the French Vice-Consul dependent upon Captain King's departure. It would scarcely be a weaker thing to endeavour to settle our differences concerning Egypt by suggesting to France a simultaneous withdrawal of the English and French Consuls General from that country.

THE BOMBAY BEGGARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In inviting the attention of the Government and the public to an ever-growing nuisance in Bombay, you have earned the gratitude of hundreds of miserable wretches whose pitiable condition cannot but awaken the sympathy of those who have come in contact with them. The very fact of the increasing number of beggars in Bombay argues that the present time is opportune for adopting all possible means of bettering their condition. As these beggars wander about particular streets of Bombay, it has been a matter of comparative ease for those who are acquainted with their miserable condition to get into more or less direct communication with them. The first point that forces itself on our attention is the fact that a large number of these mendicants are men from whom the grace of humanity has almost disappeared. Physically unfit, there is nothing that the public can do for them except to let them die out by leaving them alone. It is really a sad sight to see these poor, weakly, feckless creatures, almost every one of whom is incapable of earning a fair livelihood where the efforts of thews and sinews are required. But what strikes me as most curious is the number of beggars that come to Bombay from distant countries, and in so doing exchange a hard lot for one that is hopeless. Taking all this into consideration, cannot the Government or the public adopt some measures whereby these wretches may be provided with proper housing and subsistence? The best way in which the miseries of these poor wretches can be effectually averted is to secure the assistance and co-operation of our charitable gentlemen of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 20. F. P.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DISPUTES IN CEYLON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to subjoin below, in contradiction to what appeared in your issue of yesterday, extracted from the *Catholic Examiner* of Ceylon, the organ of the Propaganda. The clergy of the jurisdiction of Goa has not submitted to the Propaganda's jurisdiction, but all left Ceylon on the 18th, as per telegram received. The following is an extract of a letter received by me yesterday, dated Colombo, 14th January, 1887:—

"All the churches of our Portuguese Mission are closed. The excitement and despair increase daily. The Catholics are determined to resist to the last. All the attempts, direct and indirect, of the Delegate to subjugate the Padroadists to the Propaganda have utterly failed, notwithstanding all possible concession on his part. Since the 3rd instant there have been no masses said in the churches."—Yours faithfully,

E. J. GODINHO.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Miss Leitch and Miss Nicholson placed themselves under my protection after "Major" Jai Bhai and "Colonel" Taylor had failed to satisfy them that they would be duly cared for, and till then I had absolutely nothing to do with them.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. DOLTON.

BLUE ENSIGNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter under the above heading appearing in your issue of yesterday, may I trespass on your space to remark as follows:—The blue ensign without any badge on the fly is hoisted by a few Yacht Clubs, not necessarily "Royal," *e. g.*, the Boston and the Forth, which are not, I believe, Royal Clubs, and yet fly the blue ensign of the R. N. R. The Royal Clubs that fly the plain blue ensign are the Clyde, Thames, Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, Dorset, Albert, Barrow Engineers and Highland, and possibly others. Then, again, there are Royal Clubs flying the red ensign, *e. g.*, the St. George's, Cork, Victoria, and others, so there seems to be no rule except that generally Yacht Clubs flying a blue ensign have a badge in the fly. The Admiralty appear to grant a warrant to fly the blue ensign (at any rate with badge in the fly) to any Club applying. I think I have heard that the Royal Cork, as the senior club, dating from 1720, applied and tried very hard to get the white ensign, but were refused, the Squadron, dating from 1812, being the only Club that has that distinction.—Yours, &c.,

January 19. FLAGS.

ARMY DRESS REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII. (Dress), have been published, and I notice with a feeling akin to regret that the gold sash, belt, and trowser stripe of Infantry are made applicable to the N. I. and Staff Corps. I, among others, was in hopes that this extra and useless amount of gold lace, which is most expensive, and never looks well after its first year in India, would have been left out of the Indian Dress Regulations, and that officers would be allowed to appear at levées and balls in their proper review order. These above enumerated extras are no order at all, and partake of the genus "shoddy," for they are never used on duty with troops. The pockets of officers of the S. C. might have been considered before these articles of luxury and adornment were made obligatory.

I further notice that in Section 1 of these Regulations a lot of badges of rank are laid down to be worn; they are merely copied word for word from the Army Dress Regulations, and therefore are superfluous. But no mention is made of the badges of rank of Native Officers, which must be looked for all over the book. Under the head Field Service Uniform, there are amongst others shoulder straps laid down for the Military Accounts, but as this department is not alluded to elsewhere as wearing a uniform, there seems no reason to order this one solitary departmental embellishment. An active service cap of khaki serge or pushmina is laid down for all ranks, whereas the Army Dress Regulations, as also these Regulations, have laid down a different cap under the same heading in the various dress sections. This seems to be giving conflicting orders and expecting officers to carry them out the best way they can. I further notice that kilts are to be worn at Court by all officers of Highland Battalions. I believe there are no battalions in kilts, highland or lowland, in the Indian Army; and regarding the British Army, they have their own Dress Regulations, and would of course be bound by all orders therein laid, together with those regarding modes of dress in the Queen's Regulations; but taking it in any way, there is no Court ever held out here, so the object of the paragraph is not apparent to the ordinary reader.

Finally, I notice on page 39, "the *scarlet* sash is worn with the tunic in review order and with the scarlet serge jacket." This article I think I may with confidence say is unknown to every officer in the army. From a perusal of the above remarks jotted down in looking over the first 39 pages only, it would seem that the Military authorities were not consulted by the Government in the issue of this book; but that it was compiled by some clerk from a heterogeneous mass of orders and regulations and fitted together anyhow.—Yours, &c.,

January 19. S. C.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INCOME TAX APPEALS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* complains from Broach that the District Income Tax Collector who has arrived from Surat to hear appeals, conducts his business in a place from where everything is heard by people waiting outside for their turn. The writer thinks that this arrangement is directly contrary to the intentions of Government in this respect.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE increasing prosperity of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will teach the other big Railway Companies what could be done by strict economy and by employing native labour. The former Company does not appear to have lost anything by largely employing natives in their traffic branch. On the contrary, their efforts to secure the comfort of their passengers are highly spoken of. We think the Company might introduce the same principle in their locomotive branch with great advantage to themselves and the shareholders.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

GRADUATES OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

REFERRING to an advertisement in the Madras papers from the Director of Public Instruction inviting applications from graduates for an appointment worth Rs. 20 per month, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* says that it is to be regretted that the chief of the Education Department should in this manner lower the character of his own particular branch.

THE JUBILEE.

THE *Hindu Patriot* says:—*Pax Britannica* reigns supreme throughout the length and breadth of the land. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin there is but one feeling prevalent—that of unflinching devotion to our sovereign, and of thanksgiving to the Great Father and Supreme Disposer of all events for having blessed us with a virtuous, just, noble and kind-hearted ruler, whose equal history cannot supply. And it is but natural that on such an occasion, the people should earnestly desire to give expression to their sentiment in an outburst of rejoicing. This is, as it should be, and we greatly sympathise with it. The value and significance of this demonstration must depend on its spontaneity—its thoroughly voluntary character,—unhampered by the smallest attempt at regulation and control. The Magistrate's order and the policeman's baton should be the last things to be thought of in such a case. It may be all very well for an Asiatic prince to order the illumination of his capital by his subjects with the threat of a bastinado. But nothing of the kind is needed now. Queen Victoria's subjects do rejoice, and most cordially, at this stage of her glorious reign, and they will manifest their feeling in the best way they can.

A CONTRAST.

THE Bombay Government lately appointed sixteen gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay. Of these, seven are Europeans, mostly residents of Bombay and engaged in educational work, or interested in local education, and nine are natives, of whom, with one solitary exception, all are graduates of the University. At the same time, the Government of India appointed twenty-one gentlemen to be Fellows of the Calcutta University, and of these, twelve are Europeans and nine natives. The Europeans are, with five exceptions, people of the North-West, who look with a jealous eye on the Calcutta institution, and ardently long for the day when they will have a separate University of their own at Allahabad; and that day is close at hand. Two of them belong to the Punjab, where there is a separate University. Of the natives, only four are from Bengal, one from Bombay and the rest from the North-West. Only two of them can look upon the Calcutta University as their *alma mater*. The Bombay gentleman is a distinguished scholar, but his appointment can be looked upon only as a titular dignity; he can render the University no service of any kind. But in that respect, he is not singular. The North-West Fellows have hitherto done no service worth naming—and the new men cannot be expected to be more useful. In fact, the Bombay Government makes its selection with an eye to service, and the Indian Government to honour people with new titles.—*Hindu Patriot.*

WORKERS WITH THE DEVIL.

THERE are many who have described in the Congress the streaks of dawn after a long night of gloom and suffering. Many have imbibed from it a new lease of life; and others have got the hope that they may yet live to bask in the refulgent beams of the new day of Indian glory. Let all such fall in line, put themselves in harness, and speed the march onwards. And you Anglo-Indians, who are still disposed to do the work of the devil, heed this: Eighteen hundred years ago there was born in Judea a child in a manger, who was to be the King of the Jews. The men that came to see it found it in swaddling clothes, and King Herod tried to strangle the infant in the cradle, but tried in vain. The child lived and grew, defied the devil, preached salvation to the good, and confounded the wicked and unholy. The Congress is the first hope of long-suffering India, born in her misery, baptized in tears. It is cradled in the lap of poverty, and destined to thrive on want and famine. And woe betide the King Herod who would strive to strangle it in infancy, and let the unrighteous enemies of its life beware!—*The Bowen.*

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY'S ADVICE TO THE BULGARIANS.

ROME, JAN. 19.

Count Robilant, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in receiving the Bulgarian Delegation to-day, urged the necessity of moderation on the part of Bulgaria, and that she should avoid provoking Russia, with whom an understanding was possible.

AGRARIAN CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

At Cabinet Council held yesterday, the Bill for dealing with Agrarian Conspiracy was settled.

THE SOMALI COAST.

England and France have mutually recalled their Consuls from Zeilah, and harmonious action on the Somali Coast is expected.

THE CANADIAN FISHERY DISPUTES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19.

The Committees of both Houses of Congress have strongly approved the Bills for drastic reprisals being made for the treatment of American fishermen by the Canadian Government.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 14th instant, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 19.

With slight modifications, the proclamation suggested by the Thathanabaing to the Commander-in-Chief will be issued and printed as official in the Vernacular papers in Lower Burma. The Thathanabaing has been assured that his authority will be respected by the Government in Upper and Lower Burma. The Buddhist ecclesiastical cases are already being referred to him.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived to-day at Khannyat.

JAN. 20.

Reports received from Tokashat Yen up to the 16th confirm the report that the Wunthoo Sawbwa has fled. He left his capital, Wunthoo, on the 12th, with 3,000 men, 40 elephants and all the guns of the town. He has gone northwards into the hills. Our expedition will probably arrive at Wunthoo on the 26th to prevent anarchy.

The Kin Wun Ningyi joins Mr. Burgess there. He expects to be absent for three months.

General Lockhart reports the close pursuit of Buddha Raza. Many camps and stockades have been destroyed. Our cavalry came upon the rebel rear-guard and killed the leader, Magyee Oung Myatha.

On the 18th, Lieutenant Crealock captured 5 Bohs in the Kyoukse district.

On the 15th the cavalry and rifles broke up the rebel force by charging. There was no firing.

The younger Choungwa Prince, a grandson of Mindohn, has been brought in. His brother is still out.

A CONSPIRACY TO BURN THE TOWN OF MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 20.

A dangerous conspiracy has been discovered at Mandalay, the young Prince of the house of Aloung Hpyah, son of the Merkerra Prince, and grandson of King Mindone Min, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to burn down the town.

The Prince's elder brother is at large in the Ava district.

The Government refuse all information about this affair.

General Roberts will reach Sagadoung on the way to the Ruby Mines to-day.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The Jubilee meeting in the Town Hall yesterday was presided over by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who delivered a long speech, stating that the Government had undertaken the expense of illuminating all the public buildings and monuments, and that the work would be superintended by Colonel S. Trevor.

Among other speakers were Dr. Hunter, the Hon. Mr. Harrison, the Hon. Mr. Cruickshank, the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, the Nawab of Murshedabad, the Maharaja Norendro Krishna, and Sir Jetendro Mohun Tagore.

The resolutions already published were adopted.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed lower. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¾
4½ per cent. do.	74¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	47

SOME more noteworthy evidence was recorded by the Public Service Commission yesterday. The first witness examined was Rao Bahadoor Gopal Hari Deshmook, a Government pensioner, who has a son in the Statutory Civil Service. About this service he gave it as his opinion that in the absence of open competition by holding simultaneous examinations in India and England for entrance into the Covenanted Service, the present system of appointment to the Statutory Service is generally approved of. The Mahomedan community was represented by Mr. R. M. Sayani and Mr. M. H. Hakim, both of whom, while deploring the backwardness of their co-religionists in point of education, admitted that their decay was owing to their own apathy and indolence. In their opinion another principal cause which has contributed to their decline, is their disinclination to identify themselves with the progressive spirit of the age, and to conform themselves to the change of circumstances brought about by the advent of the British. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, said that if natives of India were to be admitted more largely into the public service, they might well be employed in the Judicial branch of the administration His Lordship is of opinion that native subordinate judges of experience are better than civilian judges, especially in their findings on questions of fact, and he recommended the promotion of subordinate judges of approved merit to district judgeships. Professor William Wordsworth, Principal of the Elphinstone College, spoke of the unpopularity of the system of nomination to the Statutory Service, observing that it leaves a wide door open to favouritism and intrigue. If this service is maintained, he would prefer a competition open to all India. From his official experience as the head of the Government College, Mr. Wordworth was in a position to say that the educated classes of natives are getting over Oriental weaknesses, and are gradually making an approach towards the European standard of morality. Being asked whether the time is come for the Government to withdraw itself from the control of higher education, Mr. Wordsworth replied that such a step would result in deteriorating the standard of education. Mr. K. N. Kabraji was against the Statutory Service, and strongly advocated the raising of the limit of age for the Covenanted Service. He gave the instance of his son who fell short of success by a few marks at the competitive examination last year, and was unfortunately precluded from reappearing because he would then have exceeded the present limit of age by a month.

A TELEGRAM from Baghdad intimates that five days' quarantine has been imposed upon arrivals from Indian ports at Bussorah from the 7th instant without a medical officer.

THE Governor in Council has fixed Thursday, February 3, as the day for the election by the ratepayers of a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. E. F. Underwood, who has been disqualified by an absence from Bombay extending over three consecutive months.

SLIGHT rain fell in parts of Sind, Gujarat, and Khandesh during the week ending the 18th inst. Fever occurred in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of ten, and small-pox in parts of two districts.

LIEUTENANT H. M. ABUD has been appointed substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Assistant Political Resident at Aden.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. G. FAGAN has received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, from Lieutenant L. A. Gordon.

DURING the absence of Surgeon H. McCalman, Surgeon M. A. T. Collie acts as Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry, and Superintendent of the Rutnagherry Jail and Asylum.

MAJOR J. M. HUNTER has resumed charge of his duties as Special Assistant Political Agent and President of the Junagad-Mangrol Commission.

COLONEL K. H. JOPP, R.E., having proceeded on special leave, Mr. H. W. Warden acts as Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways).

MR. D. FFOLLIOT POWELL, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, attached to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for one year.

COLONEL J. G. LINDSAY, R.E., Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, goes on six months' special leave from March 4.

THE Railway Committee which recently met in Calcutta has dissolved, and its report is now in the hands of Government.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN is returning to his post at Quetta from Calcutta. He will meet Sir Frederick Roberts in Beluchistan when the Chief makes his tour there next month.

THOSE Tibetan outposts in Sikkim, which were pushed forward when the Lamas determined to have nothing to say to our Mission, are now reported to be held by a few score men, who are having far from a comfortable time in the heavy snow which recently fell.

THERE are no signs as yet of that rush of witnesses that might have been expected when the sub-committee of the Public Service Commission opened its doors at Calcutta. The evidence so far has been unimportant in character, and on Monday only one witness presented himself for examination—a pleader, who proposed the abolition of the Statutory Service.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will probably perform the ceremony of opening the new railway bridge over the Ganges at Benares.

THE Maharaja of Bhurtpore is renovating his palace in the historical fortress of Deeg at a cost of over a lakh of rupees.

To meet the demand for medical officers in Burma, it has been decided that the order requiring medical officers to pass in the vernacular before being appointed to the medical charge of regiments shall be held temporarily in abeyance, to allow of the service of the young surgeons who have recently arrived in the country being utilised at once.

THE policy adopted by the Government in dealing with the Wuntho Tsawbwa is marked by considerable hesitation. A few days ago it was announced that the refractory Tsawbwa having refused to come to terms, a general advance had been ordered. A bulletin issued on the 16th gave a justification of the British policy. It was as follows:—

> The Wuntho Tsawbwa has persistently failed to to pay revenue or to submit to the British Government, although assured that, on so doing, he would be confirmed in his Tsawbwaship on the same terms as he held it under the ex-King Thebaw. Great pains were taken to approach the Wuntho Tsawbwa through persons he could trust: the Tsawbwa of Thoungdoot, on the Upper Chindwin, his near relative, was employed as intermediary. British troops had entered Thoungdoot, and the Tsawbwa there had been confirmed in his rule, and the troops will be withdrawn at his request after a year of grace. The Chief Commissioner summoned the Wuntho Tsawbwa to meet the Commissioner of the Northern Division and formally acknowledge the British authority. He was assured of perfect freedom to come and go irrespective of the result of the interview. It was, however, intimated to the Tsawbwa that if he failed to submit, British troops would advance on his capital. He did not meet the Commissioner on the date fixed, and preparations for an advance were pushed on. It is now rumoured that the Tsawbwa has left his capital and fled northwards.

Since the promulgation of this bulletin, our Mandalay correspondent has informed us that the Government is unwilling to commence hostilities against the Tsawbwa, on the grounds of expense and inconvenience, and that an envoy has been sent to him to make a still further attempt to induce him to submit.

THE other day it was announced that the Queen had been pleased to accept a copy of Babu Protap Chandra Roy's English translation of the Mahabharata, and had sent her thanks to the author through the Bengal Government. The *Pioneer* now cruelly asserts that Babu Protap's knowledge of English is so limited that he can only converse in that tongue through an interpreter, and in the same spirit adds that the Babu is "undertaking a praiseworthy task, no doubt, in getting others to translate the great epic; but literature is one of those things in which the fame of success is usually given to the actual workman, not to the agent who collects the money for its publication. It would be queer if a publisher at Home, by taking the pecuniary risk, and profit of a publication, should also be handed down to posterity as the author of it."

MR. LABOUCHERE doubts very much whether Lord Randolph will have a large following amongst the Conservatives. They never agreed with his Democratic tendencies. When they were endeavouring to get into office, they took advantage of them, in order to try to humbug the country, whilst the younger members of the party were entirely of his opinion, that the spoils ought to be divided between them and the "old gang." But they are now in power. They have got what they want, and they are not likely to go with him into the Wilderness. If Moses had proposed to the Jews to lead them out of Palestine into the sands of Sinai, the Jews would never have accepted his guidance.

MR. SANDERSON, the Superintendent of the Government Kheddahs, at Dhubri, with that good fortune which his carefully-planned operations so well merit, succeeded on the 14th instant in capturing an immense herd of elephants, numbering no less than 140. This is the largest capture on record, and represents, it is estimated, about a lakh of rupees in value. The scene of this capture is only six miles from Tura, the head-quarters station of the Garo hills. The stockade in which the elephants are enclosed is immensely strong, but is being further strengthened against the pressure of so many powerful animals, by being backed up with powerful timber supports; while an extra stockade is being prepared into which some of the elephants may be admitted before the tying up process with tame elephants commences. The main stockade is literally tightly packed with elephants of all sizes. Colonel Graham Smith, the Commissary-General, who is paying an official visit to the kheddahs, was, with Mrs. Graham Smith, fortunate enough to be present at this most exciting capture, and to witness a scene unequalled in kheddah operations. Unfortunately during the drive one elephant, breaking back, escaped, and, in doing so, killed one of the hunters.

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MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. KEITH, M.D., has been brought on the strength of the British troops in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 14th December.

COLONEL T. TRUEMAN, S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, Bombay Cavalry, have been replaced at the disposal of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant M. M. Lindsay, has resigned his commission in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps.

GOVERNMENT will be prepared to admit in the years 1890 and 1891 seven self-educated Europeans or Eurasians into the Subordinate Medical Service as Assistant Apothecaries. Candidates must produce the L. M. and S. diploma, with certificates of good conduct, from the Professors of the Grant Medical College. The nature of the duties and the pay and allowances of the different grades may be learnt at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some short time ago you were good enough to publish a letter of mine on the subject of Socialism, in which I incidentally mentioned the sensation that had been caused through the United States by the candidature of Henry George for the Mayoralty of New York city, the closeness of the contest waged by him against the Democratic and Republican parties (who, their names having lost their significance, are the upholders of corrupt city gangs, such as we can have no conception of in Bombay) and the unexpected largeness of the votes polled by him.

The details of this contest are now to hand, printed in the December number of that staid, respectable monthly, *The Financial Reformer*, the organ of the Financial Reform Association. I shall be obliged by your publishing the report along with this letter. The fact that such a contest has been waged, and the principles upon which it was based, are of the utmost significance in these latter days, when the so-called rights of property are being rudely challenged. It is noticeable, too, that the contest has taken place in New York, notwithstanding that, only a short six months ago, in Chicago, the great city of the West, in an attempt to suppress an open-air meeting of Socialists, several policemen were killed, and a number of Socialists condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Public feeling, as manifested by the advocates of the rights of property, ran them so high throughout the States, that the boast was that Socialist dogmas had been banished the soil of America, and that the creed would never again be able to lift up its head. In six short months all this opposition has subsided, and Henry George, the apostle of land nationalization, has in New York, the richest city of the New World and the very home of capitalism, polled 68,000 votes in favour of his new propaganda. Henry George professes not to be a Socialist, he believes that the land belongs to the people, that it has been taken from the people by unfair methods, by the right of the strongest and most cunning, and that to produce content it must be restored to the people. He has hitherto said in his published works that land and capital stand upon different platforms, that capital represents a man's accumulated earnings, and that interest is the legitimate profit obtained for the use of the capital. But in the accompanying manifesto or declaration of principles he makes light of such wire-drawn distinctions. Consider the significance of his statement, that his party are the "defenders of the *true* right of property," plainly inferring that up to now a *false* right of property has been upheld by the law of the land. He "asserts the brotherhood of man by aiming at the abolition of the wrongs which promote thievery and compel beggary"; he holds that "the system which disinherits the masses and compels human beings to buy with their sweat the privilege of living and working on this earth to be a fun amental wrong, which is the fruitful parent of social evils, tends to reduce wages to starvation rates, and to make the wealth-producer the industrial slave of the idler who grows rich by his toil." He holds that "all that is produced by labour belongs to the producer and should be secured to him." All these extracts have the true Socialist ring, and show that Henry George has been forced by his supporters beyond the narrow bonds to which he had hitherto confined himself, to take a larger view of his position and the wants of the suffering, starving masses. The mere statement that there are such wrongs, and that there is a means of remedying them is a publishing of a new Gospel of good news and glad tidings to men in their hitherto hopeless misery. The news is listened to, thought over, pondered upon, and as "the world is ruled by sentiment," the universal feeling of the working classes, (especially those out of work) of the wrong suffered, coupled with the publication in no hesitating tones of the remedy, is becoming deepened and strengthened, and is spreading, one might almost say, like wildfire through the civilized world. In India, owing to our distance from the seat of active civilization, we lag behindhand in the discussion of this and similar subjects affecting the progress of the race, we notice with a languid surprise that even your politic correspondent, "J. M. M." in his last week's letter confesses to an acquaintance or friendship with a prominent Socialist leader, the propaganda has become too manifest to be longer ignored; while those who choose can be startled at the publicity given in to-day's Reuter's telegram, flashed all over the world, at Socialists being charged with hissing in certain London churches during the prayers for her Majesty. The news is no doubt false; the telegram shows the unrest that prevails in the capitalist world; socialists have much too serious work before them to be betrayed into such side issues. If the news should have a basis of truth, it is probably the work of some foolish Republicans, of whom there are many now in England, among whom indeed, if one may judge by his last amusing Christmas number, the editor and proprietor of *Truth* must be classed,—I am, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING.

The following is the extract referred to by Mr. Gostling:—

> Much has been said in this country about the wild speeches made and theories advocated by Mr. Henry George and his supporters during the recent contest for the Mayoralty of New York. An old and valued correspondent has asked us to publish the following extracts from the account in the *New York Herald* of a meeting of George's followers to consider the result of that election, and on which the following Declaration of Principles was unanimously adopted:—
>
> A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.
>
> We, the citizens of New York, who cast our ballots for Henry George in the recent election, now, in mass meeting assembled, give greeting to all lovers of truth and justice throughout our country and over the world, and ask their co-operation and sympathy in carrying forward the good work here begun.
>
> In our nominal defeat, but actual victory, we hail the opening of a new era in American politics, the beginning of a struggle to purify our political methods to establish the American Republic upon the firm rock of equal rights, and to apply the principles enunciated by our fathers to the social difficulties of our time.
>
> We reaffirm the principles set forth in the platform of the recent Labour Convention of this city as of general application to the whole country. We are American citizens, desirous of purging our political system of its corruptions and of carrying into effect the great principles of individual liberty proclaimed in the Declaration of independence. We are upholders of social order, defenders of the true right of property, and advocates of that equal justice between man and man which is of the essence of all true religion. We believe in the fatherhood of God and assert the brotherhood of man by aiming at the abolition of the wrongs which promote thievery and compel beggary; we desire to do away with all class distinctions by securing equal access to natural opportunities, and such an equitable distribution of the products of labour that all men shall be working men, and each shall be free to enjoy that leisure which is needful for the full development of his whole nature.
>
> THE LAND IS FREE.
>
> We hold with Thomas Jefferson that the earth belongs in usufruct to the living, and that one generation cannot grant away the equal rights of succeeding generations to its uses. We hold that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to the equal use of natural elements, and that the system which disinherits the masses and compels human beings to buy with their sweat the privilege of living and working on this earth to be a fundamental wrong, which is the fruitful parent of social evils, bringing about an unnatural competition which tends to reduce wages to starvation rates and to make the wealth-producer the industrial slave of the idler who grows rich by his toil.
>
> We hold that all that is produced by labour, whether of hand or head, belongs to the producer and should be secured to him. We hold that the value which attaches to the surface of the earth by reason of the growth of population belongs to society at large, and we propose therefore to abolish all taxation upon buildings, improvements, and all other things of human production, and by taxation on the value of land alone to provide for purposes of common necessity and benefit. In this way we propose to make it unprofitable for monopolizers to hold lands, mines, forests or city lots which they are not putting to use, and by this means to throw open to citizens who wish to make themselves homes, or employ their labour in producing wealth, the abundant opportunites which our common Father has provided for all His children.
>
> CORPORATE CONTROL.
>
> We hold, moreover, that the advantages accruing to society by reason of the growth of knowledge and the perfection of inventions belong, after due reward to individual exertions, to society at large, and we declare war on that system which hands over public works to corporate control, and permits such beneficent agencies, as the railroad and the telegraph, to be made the means of robbing the producer and of enabling railroad kings and stock gamblers to throttle business and dictate laws. We hold, in short, in the language of the organized working men of New York, that "the true purpose of government is the maintenance of that sacred right of property which gives to every one opportunity to employ his labour and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak, and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest, and to do for the equal benefit of all such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals; and we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages, either judicial, financial, industrial, or political, that are not equally shared by all others."
>
> After the reading of the resolutions, or what more properly, perhaps, may be called a declaration of principles, Henry George was introduced. He said:—
>
> "Was ever party so defeated before? I would rather have one such glorious defeat as this than ten thousand elections in the ordinary way. (Loud cheers.) Well has it been said that this is our Bunker Hill. It is not the end of the campaign. It is the beginning. (Cheers.) We have fought the first skirmish; we know each other now; we trust and believe in each other, and now we are enlisted for the war. This is not an office-seeking party. When I was nominated no man among you held out to me the inducement that by any possibility I could be elected. If I had thought your nomination an equivalent to an election I never would have accepted it. I didn't want the office; I wanted the fight. (Loud cheers.) And so well did the fight go on, so strong did the enthusiasm grow, so evident was it that the great popular heart was stirred, that I began to believe that I would be elected. The last time I stood on this platform I said so. I said so not as a campaign speaker, but because I thought so; but although I read aright the feeling of the people, I was not much of a practical politician. (Laughter and cheers.)
>
> "Do you remember how after that democratic statesman went to the committee that waited upon the candidate of the two wings asking him to save society, Mr. Walsh—Mr. Fatty Walsh—(laughter)—said:—'What are them labour fellows thinking about? Do they think they can elect anybody? They have no inspectors or poll clerks.' Sixty-eight thousand votes! Do you know what frightens the politicians so badly? They know the difficulties under which those 68,000 votes were polled and were counted. They know how potent was their machinery; they know the influences that were enlisted to beat the will of the people. Without money, without patronage, without the promise of office, with only voluntary workers—(A voice, 'Without the press')—without the press—(loud cheers)—victory! Aye, it is a most glorious victory, for it has in it the promise not merely of success, but of that triumph of which you have spoken. It is coming, thank God, it is coming! We have done what we started to do. We have made a beginning. We have brought a great principle into American politics, and, men, if you and I die before we can do any more there is work enough. And in what I said about the influences that have given us nominal defeat, there is no whining and no repining. I am far better pleased to-day that I have not to take that office in the City Hall. I believe that it is better for our cause that we should go on for some time yet educating and organizing before we come into power. (Cheers.) But I spoke of those to call your attention to one of the most important reforms that can be made in our laws—that is the reform of our elective methods. Our method places a premium on fraud, and requires, absolutely requires, for the necessary expenses of elections such immense amounts of money that under ordinary circumstances nobody but the rich or the unscrupulous can hope to acquire. I speak of that because there is a way of redressing it. All earnest men should join in the movement to obtain that great reform which will enable men to vote honestly."
>
> Mr. George then compared the way of voting in this country with that of England, and advised the adoption of the English method.
>
> Continuing, he said:—"It is reform we ought to have. In the next place, instead of appointing inspectors as now appointed, they should be chosen from our respectable citizens, just as our jurymen are selected. (A voice, 'Workmen never get on juries.') He is going to. That day is coming very fast. If we had gained nothing else in this election we have given the powers that be a very sincere respect for the working man's vote. (Cheers and laughter.) Never more will they laugh at political labour movements. Never more will they sneer when working men come forward and propose to put up a candidate of their own. You have shown your strength, and for that reason you will be respected."
>
> Mr. George here bowed his acknowledgments, intimating by so doing that he had finished his speech, but the audience shouted for him to continue, saying they would listen to him all night.
>
> In response, Mr. George said further:—"I hope to talk to you again soon. On our part, as I said before, the campaign is only beginning. We want to continue the work which has been begun. (Cheers.) It matters little who holds office, but it matters everything what the people think. Thought precedes action and controls action, and all that is really gained in such campaigns as we have passed through is their effect upon thought. The great thing that we have done has been to bring a principle into discussion. At last the great land question, which is only another name for the labour question, is in practical politics of the United States, and it is there to stay."
>
> At the conclusion of his address Mr. George received a perfect ovation.

BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE Bombay Amateur Photographic Society held their monthly meeting in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. Surgeon-Major W. Gray occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the discussion on "developments," entered into at the last meeting, was resumed.

Mr. Nicholson exhibited several faulty negatives which were freely commented on by all present. In two instances the plates were found to be unevenly coated, large patches showing up where the gelatine was too thin, three plates were defective through careless manipulation during development, minute air bubbles causing transparent pinholes. The chairman exhibited two plates which were defective for a similar reason.

Mr. Craig then introduced the subject of "transparencies on chloride plates." He remarked that this branch of photography was very little practised in India, and consequently the beautiful "lantern effects" obtainable by the process were almost unknown. He further stated that all the principal societies in Great Britain had their collections of transparencies formed from members' contributions, and that "Lantern Evenings" had now become a recognised institution. Mr. Craig then proposed that a collection of transparencies should be made, and remarked that with such a variety of subjects and scenery as India afforded, the collection might be made a very valuable one. Transparencies of Mahableshwar scenery from negatives by Mr. Nicholson were then exhibited through the lantern.

BENGAL.

RACING ITEMS.—Our Calcutta correspondent informs us that the second day of the Ballyganj Steeplechases has had to be abandoned owing to insufficient declarations, which, again, are due to various causes, principally to accidents. Vigorous efforts are, however, already being made to ensure a successful meeting next season. Lord William Beresford has sold his chaser Prospero to Sir George Greaves at Meerut, where he will follow the hounds. Tim Whiffler has not been shot, as erroneously stated in the local papers, but, though under efficient veterinary skill, he will never race again. Lord William Beresford, who has been the chief supporter and most brilliant performer in steeplechasing in India, has now decided to entirely withdraw from this field of sport owing to the poor support accorded to it. There was another bad accident on the racecourse last evening. While Blair, the jockey, was training a thoroughbred mare recently purchased by Mr. Apcar from Mr. Weeks, the Australian importer, she stumbled and broke her shoulder in the fall, and had to be destroyed. Blair sustained a severe shaking.

OFFERING ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—In the Calcutta Police Court, on Thursday last, Inspector Fitzgerald, of the Calcutta Police, charged Babu Bhama Churn Mitter, a pleader of the Presidency Small Cause Court, and Benode Behary Bose, with offering an illegal gratification to him, in order that he might use his influence in a certain case on behalf of the accused therein. The prosecuting officer said that the summons could not be served upon accused No. 2, adding that he would proceed as against the first at present. His Worship said that it was necessary that the Crown Solicitor should be instructed in the case, in which a serious charge had been brought against a pleader. The prosecuting officer said that he would inform the Deputy Commissioner of the matter and instruct Mr. Hume in the case. The case was accordingly adjourned for this purpose.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain R. Haselwood, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Benjamin Mathews
Mr Joseph Mathews
Mr Peters
Mr Taylor
Mr W Rohan

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W L Russell
Mr R M Towers
Sir R Fowler, Bart, MP,
Mr Fowler
Mr H L Callinder
Mr M Rose
Mr R S Henderson
Capt G Luantworth Forbes
Mrs Dyer

FOR VENICE.

Col K A Jopp
Miss Morgan

FOR SUEZ—Mr G Read.

THE following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Surat, Capt. W J. Nantes, sailing on 28th January:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr F L Charles, Mr A C Bicknell, Mr Morgan, Mr A J Crossfield, Mr Walter Shimmell, and Dr J Dixon.
FOR VENICE—Mr C B Portman, Dr Ellaby, Dr and Mrs Morris, and two Misses Humphreys.
FOR SUEZ—Mr Collins Denny, Mr and Mrs Attwood, and Rt Rev Bishop Wilson.
FOR LONDON—Mr W Collingwood, Col and Mrs Moore and child, and Mr G Subbamanjee.

By the s.s. Rosetta, Capt G W Brady, sailing on 4th February:—

FOR LONDON—Lord and Lady Wynford and Mr T B Royden, MP.
FOR BRINDISI—Capt Stracey and Mr and Mrs Aut-obus.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs Melvill Macnaghten, Mr Koebel, Mrs Addison, Col A Dobbes, Mrs Castello and child, Mr Hamland, and Hon J Baring.
FOR SUEZ—Miss Lippincott and party, Mr E W Fisher, Mr L G McCormack, Mr Brice, Mr Reador, Rev E A Lawrence, and Mr and Mrs R G Thomson and 2 children.

By the s.s. Verona, Capt R F Briscoe, sailing on 11th February:—

FOR LONDON—Mr Du Bais and Lieut-Col Fendall Currie.
FOR BRINDISI—Lord and Lady Rosebery, Mr and Mrs Elliott, Lord Fife, Mr Neugent Ogle, and Mr Fergusson.
FOR SUEZ—Rev and Mrs Geo W Knox and three children. Mrs W G Knox, Miss Knox, Mr C J Mills, and Mr David R. Keith.

By the s. s. Siam, Captain M. de Harve, sailing on the 18th February:—

FOR LONDON—Mrs Severson, Mrs J E Sandiman and child, and Mrs Edward A C Smith.

By the s.s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, sailing on 25th February:—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Glover, Miss Glover, Col and Mrs Stanley Bird, Miss Bird, and Mr Fuchs.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr Anderson, Mr Keep, Miss Keep, Mr Dunlop, Mr and Mrs J H Douglas, and Mr Price.
FOR VENICE—Miss Bainy
FOR SUEZ—Mr Donner, and Mr and Mrs Stainton.

By the s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, sailing on the 4th March:—

FOR LONDON—Mr W Bull, Mr G H Grant, Mr T Grant, Duke of Manchester, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Alice Montague, Mr and Mrs D E Johnstone, Mr and Mrs F Larke, Mrs Acklom, Mrs de Melville, Mr E W Gregory, Mr and Mrs Harry Wicks, Mr Hallway, Miss Hallway, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr E Taylor, Mr and Mrs A E Allies, Mr and Mrs M L Thomas, Mr Gregory, Mr J P Thomas, Mr R E S Thomas, Mr and Miss Whitcomb, and Mr and Mrs J Archer.
FOR BRINDISI—Col J Lindsay, RE, Mr H Berners, Mr and Mrs Dayley and two children, Mr J Beith, Mr Henry Lee, Mr S Gawon, Mr Cass, Mr H Prescott, Mr E D Martin, Col A Murray, and Col J C Stewart.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs W M Grant, Mr W Birkmyre, Mr and Mrs Wylie and infant, Mr and Mrs W B Greenchild and infant, Major and Mrs A W Baird and child, Mr T T Hamilton, Major and Mrs McAlpine, Mr and Mrs Welks, Mrs H A Richardson, Mr and Mrs Rae, Major Savi, Mr and Mrs G Yule, Mrs Yule Smith, Col Stern, Col Cook, Mrs D A Diedeson, Mr and Mrs Macnaght, Mr Zygawras, Mr and Mrs W L Thomas, Mr Duff Bruce, Mr H L Irvine, Mr A Smith, Mr Whitney, Mr Gray and Mr Tilliston.
FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Durant, Mr A Campbell and Mr C A Bird.
FOR SUEZ.—General and Mrs L Warren, and Mr Le Grand Cannon.

By the s.s. Nepaul, Captain T. J. Alderton sailing on the 11th March:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs R Lyall, Miss Anderson Mr Warrencroft, Col and Mrs Kinkaid, Hon Mr and Mrs Cockerell, Miss Cockerell, Mrs G M Murray, Lord Henry Pawlett, Maj and Mrs H E P Thomas and 2 children and Mrs Pendlebury, 2 children and infant
FOR BRINDISI—Mr Barton.

By the s.s. Assam, sailing on 18th March:—

FOR LONDON.—Captain Welchman King.
FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs W Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr J B Duncan, Mr and Mrs Wardraffe, C H.

By the s.s. Thames, sailing on 25th March:—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Warden, Miss Sellan, Mr B G Scott, Mrs T LeMesurier, Mr W T Wood, Mr and Mrs J Walker, Mr and Mrs G A Brunnell and Mr and Mrs H Hill and 2 infants.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Rev and Mrs R Warde and 2 children.

By the s. s. Tasmania sailing on 1st April:—

FOR LONDON—Col. and Mrs Ostrehan child and infant, Miss Ostrehan, Mrs and Miss McIver, Mr and Mrs Paul Bird, Mr D M Litster and Mr H I Rustamjee.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr CM Macdonald, Mr and Mrs Allen and child, Lady Bradford and 2 children, Mr E Gallais, Mr and Mrs Bliss, Capt. B Hamilton, Sir Roland K Wilson, Mr George, Mrs Westland, Mr and Mrs J A Ker and Mr H F Neuberg.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs Pigott, Mr and Mrs Browne, Mr and Mrs Vomel and Mr Bradford Leslie and 2 children.

By the s. s. Ganges, sailing on 8th April:—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs H Johnson and child, Lord and Lady Annesley and Mrs Rutledge.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs W F Gibbon and child, Mr G G Arbuthnot and Mr H W Lyall.
FOR SUEZ—Mr M F Kennard and Col. and Mrs Rynes and child.

By the s. s. Coromandel sailing on 22nd April:—

FOR LONDON—Mrs Cooper, Mr T Smith, Mr and Mrs F Thompson and Mrs G Adams.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr W C Bayley.

GENERAL BULLER AT KILLARNEY.

THE telegram received from Reuter respecting "the harrowing scenes at evictions in Kerry," and elsewhere, gives special interest to the following letter published in the *Journal des Debats*, written by a French correspondent sent to the South-West of Ireland apparently under the inspiration of M. Lemoinne, the political writer of that paper. The correspondent was accompanied by Mr. Schwann, an English Member of Parliament. The impression produced on the mind of an unbiassed stranger by the attitude of General Buller—since removed from the troubled district—is of interest in view of the political controversy which has arisen thereon since that gallant General has been called to replace Sir R. Hamilton at Dublin Castle. The correspondent, writing from Killarney some three weeks since, says:—

> It must not be supposed that the Protestant Home Ruler is a being almost unheard of; there are a considerable number and community of interests in a bond which the present crisis is calculated to tighten, at all events in the South of Ireland. Our clergyman at Kenmare is, though a Protestant Minister, an ardent Home Ruler; he informed us that Lord Lansdowne, the largest landowner of the neighbourhood, had just allowed his tenants reductions of their rents, varying in amount from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent., according to circumstances.
>
> In going from Kenmare to Killarney we cross a very undulating district, where woods, mountains, rocks, and precipices exist in charming variety. Nevertheless, the country has a gloomy aspect. The soil is poor. Here and there a little corner of earth, sheltered by the hills, has been cleared and cultivated by a peasant, and immediately afterwards the landlord has increased the rent of the unfortunate tenant, who has worked not for his own benefit but for that of the owner.
>
> During the journey I came across the most miserable cabin that I have yet seen, and I do not think it would be possible to find more frightful misery than that of this old man of 65 years, of his wife, and of his five children. These seven human beings are huddled together in a species of shelter made of stones uncemented, and in such a rickety condition that it is only prevented from falling about their ears by props in the interior. A hole serves as door and window, *cela vasans dire*. We enter, but the smoke obscures everything, and we run against the props. By the light of a poor fire we perceive two human forms, the wife and eldest daughter of the old peasant. "You are welcome to my house" (*Soyez les bienvenus dans ma maison*), said the woman with that courteous hospitality which characterises the Irish. Her house! The poor creature called that a house, and such a kennel! Having struck light to a wax match I looked about me. A few pieces of plank roughly joined form a table; there is also a bench, and in a corner a wretched pallet composed of straw and a thin covering. It is there that these seven fellow-creatures repose. The whole of the household effects, including the few tin utensils scattered about the floor, would not be worth more than five or six shillings. As we left the eldest daughter (who up to this time had kept in the shade) came to see us off, and stood at the threshhold of the cabin. She was fifteen or sixteen years of age, and of a radiant beauty. How is it possible that such a flower should have sprung from such a dungill? This question puzzled both my companion, the member of Parliament (Mr. Schwann), and myself.
>
> *En route.* We continue our journey, and pass a good number of these fearful hovels. The mountains, which became higher and higher, are covered with reddish heather which is softened by the veiled light which filters across the thick bed of clouds. The Killarney mountain disappears behind the white and flaky vapours, and very soon we perceive at the bottom of the valley the smooth surface of the lakes, dotted with numerous wooded islets, similar to baskets of verdure and reflected in the water, which, under the sombre canopy of the skies, has the brilliancy of polished steel.
>
> At Killarney we are in the centre of a district where the agitation is great, and where the crisis is sharp. It is in this part of Kerry that the Chevaliers du clair de Lune, or Moonlighters, committed crimes not long since, and it is there that the Government sent as special magistrate General Sir Redvers Buller. When we arrived there was great commotion at Killarney and in all the surrounding regions. The report spread was that the Government intended to supersede General Buller; and as during the three or four months that he has been here he has become popular by his humanity, spirit of justice, and impartiality, it was feared that his successor would be a merciless functionary after the heart of the Tories. This Irish Question is full of surprises. When the Government sent Sir Redvers Buller to Killarney it was with the object before everything else of establishing order with an iron hand. The Conservative Press sang a pæan and predicted that the General would soon bring to their senses the farmers who had not paid up their half-yearly rents in full. The landlords rubbed their hands, for now that there was to be a military officer on the spot the evictions would proceed briskly with the co-operation of the constabulary, the army, &c. But it so happened that General Buller, a sincere, straightforward and loyal man, instead of becoming the instrument of the landlords, wished to obtain full knowledge of the state of the country, and did not co-operate in carrying out evictions except after the fullest examination. Naturally the peasants are enchanted, and not less naturally the landlords are furious. As the latter are powerful, and have the ear of the Government, it appears that the General is menaced, for certain members of the Government, more from party spirit than conviction, demand his supersession. It is also said that one of the causes for which the Government is disposed to recall Sir Redvers Buller is that before a commission of inquiry he declared that the National League had rendered a great service to Ireland in resisting the exactions of the landlords. I cannot tell you what foundation there is for this rumour, but I should not be astonished if it had a basis of truth. The General, be it observed, has preserved absolute silence, but he has no need to speak; his acts speak for him. So far from encouraging evictions he offers to the landlords considerable inertia, and does not put the police and the armed force in motion except when absolutely obliged. Instead of placing entire companies of constabulary at the service of the landlords, he has largely reduced the number of policemen who guard Lord Kenmare and Lord Muskerry. In a word, General Buller, as a brave soldier who is neither a diplomatist nor a statesman, has come to Killarney with the fixed intention of impartially performing his duty. It appears if the reports in circulation may be believed that this is not altogether what was expected from him. The gods, said the ancients, render mad those whom they wish to destroy. It would seem that the gods are badly disposed towards the Tory Government, for they could not commit a greater blunder than in replacing General Buller; and, without being a prophet, I think I may safely say that the supersession of the General would be followed in the country of Kerry by events and complications of the most grave character. But will the Government adopt this bold measure? They are capable of doing so. They have already forced Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under-Secretary for Ireland, in residence in Dublin, to resign because he was in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. This ominous precedent is sufficient to justify the fears expressed that, like Sir Robt. Hamilton, Sir Redvers Buller may be sacrificed to political rancour.
>
> Moreover, yielding to the entreaties of bad counsellers, the Government, instead of holding the balance fairly between the farmers and the landlords, has just taken the part of the latter. Mr. John Dillon, the well-known Nationalist Member of Parliament, is the object of proceedings which have been taken against him for the speech which he delivered at the Murroe meeting at which I assisted on the 21st of this month. This is the reply of the Government to the "Plan of Campaign," the working of which I have explained. In other words, the evictions are to be pushed on more energetically than ever, and we are about to enter into an acute struggle. To the farmers' coalition is about to be opposed a coalition of landlords and the British Government. And as if that was not enough, it is stated that severe measures are about to be taken against Mr. Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*. Where will this end? The Government may certainly imprison the Nationalist Members of Parliament and suppress the newspapers and the National League? But after? In prison the members will be more powerful even than they are at present, circulars and journals secretly printed will be distributed from one end of Ireland to the other, and the National League, working in the light of day for the prosperity and the liberation of the country will be succeeded by secret societies quite as powerful and a great deal bolder. And how is it expected that the sentiment of independence which prevails in Ireland and the national aspirations, more ardent and active than ever, will be stifled? During the past five or six years ideas have rapidly grown in Ireland; the young people, even the school children, hardly dream of anything but the independence of their country. In a few years these young people, these children, will be men, and that new generation, bred in patriotic ideas, imbued with the most absolute Nationalist principles, more energetic and resolute than the previous generation, will be ready to sacrifice everything to obtain their liberty, and on the day of the struggle will rise formidable and irresistible.
>
> There must be no mistake about this. At this moment on Ireland there is proceeding a revolution as complete as that which was effected in our own country nearly a century ago. Whether this revolution will be brought about pacifically or not depends upon the English Government; but it is inevitable. It is not only the Nationalists who desire it. The Tories have their misgivings, many of the landlords recognise it, and only those who are wilfully blind do not see what is coming.
>
> P. S.—This morning I described to you a hovel met with between Kenmare and Killarney, adding that I had never before seen anything so miserable. That hovel has been put into the shade by what I have since seen. This afternoon we went some miles from Killarney to see the habitations of several evicted tenants, and this is what we found. Near one of those huts which I have previously described, and the roof of which had been taken off to prevent the ejected tenant returning, the unhappy farmer has, with a few stones and a bit of thatch, constructed a shelter upon the damp ground, and is living there with his wife and two children. The roof is bored with holes, and some empty potato sacks forms the bedding of the family. The furniture consists of a wooden chest, and a bit of sacking serves as a door, affording the only protection against the cold, rain, and wind, which these poor human beings have. They have no fire to warm them, and no place to make one even if they had fuel. As for utensils, there were two old cauldrons full of holes, and that is all. I content myself with this *proces verbal*, which speaks more than volumes.

THE TRADE IN ELEPHANTS.

MR. J. ERROL GRAY writes from Lakimpore to the *Englishman*:—

> In any competition of Government with private enterprise, it is needless to say that the latter stands at a great disadvantage. This is so thoroughly accepted a fact that, in the interests of its subjects, Government abstains from any active participation in trade or commerce. There is, however, an exception to this rule. I refer to the trade in newly-captured elephants. In Assam, as you are doubtless aware, Government sells, biennially, the right to capture wild elephants in its forests, by public sale to the highest bidder. Districts are divided into tracts, known as mehals: these have some prominent natural or artificial boundary marks: and each mehal is sold separately. In addition to the sale price of the mehals, Government take, under the name of royalty, a sum of Rs. 100 on every elephant captured, irrespective of size, age, or sex, or whether the animal die or live. Now, I would point to you how disadvantageously situated are the lessees of these mehals in the face of the severe competition of the Dakka kheddahs, which, as every one knows, are the enterprise of Government. The original idea in forming a kheddah establishment at Dakka was to obtain a yearly supply of elephants to fill up vacancies in the various Governmental departments. Mr. Sanderson's energetic management has exceeded the utmost limits of the hopes or wishes of Government, who, unable to find any use for the large numbers now caught, sell them in the open market at prices which the lessees of mehals, with the heavy disbursements they have to make, both for the right to capture and the name of royalty, simply find it impossible to compete with.
>
> I must inform you that the local sale for elephants in Assam is very small. The demand is chiefly from Bengal traders, who in former years, before the Dakka competition was felt, used to come in large numbers every cold season for the purpose of buying up newly-caught elephants, chiefly young animals ½ or ¾ grown; but now that they find their wants supplied nearer home and at cheaper prices have, to a great extent, given up coming to Assam. Those who still come will only buy the very best animals, and even then at unremunerative rates. Elephants have positively become a drug in the market, and their value has assimilated to that of a horse, nay lower. Full-grown animals are quite unsaleable, as are also young males of variety known as 'muchna' (without tusks). The Bengal traders will only buy young males with good tusks, or ½ and ¾ grown females.
>
> Surely it is time that Government took some action in the matter, either by restricting the operations of the Dakka kheddahs, or by relieving the lessees of mehals of some portion of the revenue at present exacted. The operation of the royalty tax is simply iniquitous, and is a heavy burden on a languishing trade. To impose a tax of Rs. 100 on every elephant captured, irrespective of value, is, on the face of it, absurd. Many

elephants do not bring Rs. 290 at sale. To give half this sum to Government in addition to what has been paid in the first instance for the right to capture can fairly be esteemed a hardship. I said the operation of the royalty tax was iniquitous: I will explain my reason for the expression. This tax is levied within one month of the date of capture of any elephant. If not paid within that time the elephant is sized by Government and sold at public auction and the amount of the tax is realized in this summary manner. Surely this land is not free from despotism when such acts are held legal. Again, elephants are frequently strangled and die in their first efforts to escape, after being noosed: the royalty is not relaxed, but has to be paid, to the dead loss of the operator. In such a case the tax should not be enforced, as the Government is primarily to blame for the accident, in that it allows of that system of capturing (known as 'melashekar,' where the wild elephant is hunted down in the forests, and noosed by two tame animals ranging up on either side, while still in the first bloom of its strength and fierceness) in which such accidents occur. The stockade system shows no such results.

If Government still wish to continue to profit by the revenue derived from the sale of elephant mehals, and at the same time have a due regard for those from whom it derives this revenue, it should restrict the operations of the Dakka kheddahs to their legitimate uses, viz., the furnishing of an adequate supply of trained elephants to the several departments requiring them; and should allow the outside trade to be left entirely in the hands of those who pay revenue for it. Or stop all private enterprise in this direction, and let it be conducted entirely by Government. It is only by the adoption of one of these measures that supply and demand can be at all regulated. That both are in force at the same time not only severely handicaps the private operator but makes the supply in excess of the demand, and the elephant becomes a drug in the market. The indebtedness of all those engaged in elephant enterprise is well known in Assam; every official in the province can bear me out in this statement; and it is the strongest possible argument in favour of remedal measures. The question now is which of the two measures above suggested would it be the more advisable to adopt? I will endeavour to give the answer satisfactorily. Elephants are found throughout the Assam valley; and it is generally admitted that it is necessary to keep a moderate check on their numbers by systematic capture. This is only to be done by operations throughout the province; now the present method of leasing out mehals to private individuals provides the means of doing this admirably. The same task to be undertaken by Government would be a costly experiment, and from a financial point of view could not but end in failure. Government operations can only be profitably conducted by large establishments and highly-paid officials working in isolated centres; in fact, under conditions precisely similar to those adopted by the present Dakka kheddahs. To undertake operations throughout the country would necessitate several other kheddah establishments being appointed; and it is very doubtful whether Government would be prepared to increase on its present strength; so we may well dismiss this view of the question. I think, then, I have made it plain that, of the two measures suggested, the more advisable would be the continuance of private enterprise, which, then, it is the duty of Government to foster, and this is easily done by refraining from competition with it.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

587—Payne, G. and S.—Canji Natha vs. L. L. Dreyfus.—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

325-86—Little, S. F. and N—Pallonji Ruttanji Contractor vs. Bhiccaji Gunesh—In person.

17,319-86—In person—Bhiccaji Gunesh vs. Pallonji Ruttonji—Little, S. F. and N—(S.C.C.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

374-86—Little, S. F. and N—Thackersey Goculdas and others vs. Hurgowandas Cooberdas—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Part heard.

423-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Damji Bhoga and others vs. Cooverbai—In person—Part heard.

382-86—Crawford and B—Bai Labai vs. Fazulbhoy Vishram and another—Payne, G. and S.

391-86—Crawford and B—Moolji Thackersey and others vs. Gomti and another—In person.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherji Colah vs. Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

407-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Hurgowandas Cooberdas vs. Roopsey Mudon and another—Little, S. F. and N.

408-86—Mirza H. K.—Cursetji Pestonji Tarachund vs. Rustomji Dossabhoy Vessoogara and others.—In person.

412-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Motilal Hurgowandas vs. Mahomed Rowji and others.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

419-85—Mansuklal M. M.—Runchord Hurgowun and another vs. Ramji Vulubh and another—R. Skipsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

456-85—Tyabji and D—Anandnath Maharaj vs. Atmaram Kanoba—Winter and B.—Part heard.

505-85—Payne, G. and S—Haji Moosa Adum vs. Tulikabai and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

405-86—Crawford and B.—Raoji Venayekrao Jugonnath Shunkersett vs. Luxmibai—Craigie L. and O.

345—29,981-86—Payne, G. and S.—R. B. Sedgwick and another. vs. Morarji Goculdas—Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For Judgment.

51-86—Bomonji and H.—Esmalji Moola Mahomedally vs. Sonee Natha Jetha and another.—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

78-86—Hore, C and B.—Goculdas Hurridas vs. Premabhai and others—Janardhun G.—Part heard

830-84—Mirza H. K.—Mirza Mahomed Casum vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Little, S. F. and N.

9-86—Pestonji and R.—Premabai vs. Jumnadas Hemraj and another.—Hore, C. and B., and In person.

441-85—Tyabji and D.—Deepcorebai vs. Maneckbai.—Wadia and G.

166-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Yenkoo Balloo vs. The Gordon Mills.—Craigie, L. and O.

194-86—Wilkin and B.—Pregji Dewji and others vs. Mowji Jairam.—Bomonjee and H.

A CYCLIST'S TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

THE *Hiogo News* says that Mr. Stevens, the adventurous bicyclist, arrived at Kobe on the 7th ultimo, having accomplished the journey from Nagasaki upon his well tried bicycle. Mr. Stevens goes overland to Yokohama, wher his adventurous tour may be said to terminate practically, for he must of course take steamer to San Francisco, his starting point when he essayed to go "round the world on wheels." He supplied the *News* with the following notes of his journey from Nagasaki to Kobe:—He left Nagasaki on the morning of Tuesday, 23rd November, and travelled as far as Omura that day, the roads being hilly. During the next few days he was retarded by wet weather, which of course made the ground heavy, but succeeded in reaching Shimonoseki on Sunday, the 28th, at noon. Owing to continued rain Mr. Stevens stayed at Shimonoseki until the following afternoon, when he resumed his journey and stopped for the night after accomplishing about thirty miles. Next day he got to a village beyond Kuga, passing on the road through a tunnel about five hundred yards in length. On Thursday morning he reached Hiroshima, after finding the latter portion of the journey rather arduous, owing to the road, which skirts the seashore, being under repair in consequence of portions of it having been washed away during a recent storm. Mr. Stevens did not make a halt in Hiroshima, but continued his journey, staying at different villages at night, and arrived at Okayama on Saturday, at noon. He remained their until Monday morning, when he resumed his journey, and rested for the night at Himeji. Starting about eight o'clock next morning Mr. Stevens arrived in Kobe by noon, thus doing the thirty-nine miles between Himeji and this port in under four hours. Mr. Stevens considers the road from Okayama a capital one for bicycling, and quite equal to most that can be found in other countries. Indeed, the fact that he accomplished the distance in about ten hours' actual travelling is evidence that the local "wheelmen" have nothing to complain of. Mr. Stevens, as residents in Japan can well believe, is quite enthusiastic in his praises of the Japanese people, their cleanliness, civility and good-nature. Coming direct from China, where everything is in such marked contrast, it is no wonder he enjoyed this portion of his tour "round the world on wheels." Mr. Stevens resumed his journey on the morning of the 9th instant, his first stage being Osaka.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NEW "LOCKSLEY HALL."

MR. GLADSTONE contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article upon Lord Tennyson's lately published sequel to "Locksley Hall." Speaking of the poetic merit of the work, Mr. Gladstone says that "although the new 'Locksley Hall' is, as told by the calendar, a work of Tennyson's old age, yet is his poetic eye not dim nor his natural force abated;" and he goes on to observe that "the very last criticism that will be hazarded, or, if hazarded, will be accepted, on his work will be that it betrays a want of tone or fibre." Addressing himself to the substance of the poem, Mr. Gladstone looks on the opening of this century as a time of great gloom and darkness. What he calls "the backwaters of the French Revolution, and of the war against it," almost submerged progress in England! "The first three decades of this century were far from normal. They suffered, both morally and politically, from the terrible recoil of the French Revolution and of the means employed to counteract it." Our industrial arts were brought to the lowest point of degradation. "Under the benign influence of protection there was a desert of universal ugliness." The public debt increased enormously, the poor were "ground down by the Corn Laws and debased by the poor Law." In Ireland Catholic Emancipation was not granted, though promised; "without which promise not even the devilish enginery of the other means employed would have sufficed to bring about the legislative union between the two countries." In fact, according to the writer, those first thirty years of the present century were a time "which can ill stand comparison with most others of our history," although it still left to us "that glorious inheritance of Britons which, though it imperilled and defaced, it did not destroy." But since 1830 the progress has been incessant and rapid. Touching this Mr. Gladstone says:—

> The Prophet of the new "Locksley Hall" records against us many sad and even shameful defaults. They are not to be denied, and the list probably might be lengthened. The youngest among us will not see the day in which new social problems will have ceased to spring as from the depths, and vex even the most successful solvers of the old; or in which this proud and great English nation will not have cause, in all its ranks and orders to bow its head before the Judge Eternal and humbly to confess to forgotten duties or wasted and neglected opportunities. It is well to be reminded, and in tones such as make the deaf man hear, of city children who "soak and blacken soul and sense in city slime; of maidens cast by thousands on the street; of the sempstress scrimped of her daily bread; of dwellings miserably crowded; of fever as the result; even of "incest in the warrens of the poor." On the last-named item, and the group of ideas therewith associated, scarcely suited for discussion here, I am not sure that the warrens of the poor have more to fear from a rigid investigation than other and more spacious habitations. But a word on the rest. Take first the city child as he is described. For one such child now there were ten, perhaps twenty, fifty years back. A very large and a still increasing proportion of these children have been brought under the regular training and dicispline of the school. Take the maidens who are now, as they were then, cast by thousands on the street. But then, if one among them were stricken with penitence and sought for a place in which to hide her head, she found it only in the pomp of paid institutions, and in a help well meant, no doubt, yet carrying little of what was most essential, sympathetic discrimination, and mild, nay even tender care. Within the half-century a new chapter has opened. Faith and love have gone forth into the field. Specimens of womankind, sometimes the very best and highest, have not deemed this quest of souls beneath them. Scrimping of wages, no doubt, there is and was. But the fair wage of to-day is far higher than it was then, and the unfair wage is assumably not lower. Miserable and crowded dwellings, again, and fever as their result, both then and now. But legislation has in the interval made its attempts in earnest; and if this was with awkward and ungainly hand, private munificence or enterprise is dotting our city areas with worthy dwellings. . . . . The evils which our Prophet rightly seeks to canterize with his red-hot iron were rank among us even in the days when Hogarth, a picneer of reformation, drew his Beer Street and his Gin Lane. They grew with population and with wealth; but they grew unnoticed until near the period when the earliest "Locksley Hall" cheered the hearts of those who sought to mend the world. If fifty years ago censure was appeased and hopefulness encouraged, is there any reason now why hope should be put under an extinguisher and censure should hold all the ground?

In the domain of politics Mr. Gladstone finds, without any difficulty, great improvements, which he proceeds to catalogue. He instances the reform of the Criminal Code, the abolition of restrictions on workmen's combinations, the reform of the poor law, employers' liability, Factory Acts, improved education, savings-banks and postal facilities, a free press, the ballot, and enlarged representation. The advantages to the poor of recent changes is thus summed up:—

> Upon the whole, among the results of the last half-century to them are that they work fewer hours, that for these reduced hours they receive increased wages, and that with these increased wages they purchase at diminished rates almost every article, except tobacco and spirits, of which the price can be affected by the acts of the Legislature.

The author of the article admits that it would be endless to recall all the instances in which relief has been afforded during the period under review to suffering industry and imperilled capital. Dissenters, farmers, women, municipalities, all have benefited. Then occurs this passage conveying a compliment to Mr. Chamberlain:—

> The application of the elective principle to municipal corporations has advanced our towns to a higher civilization, and has exhibited in many instances, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the most brilliant and famous name, the capacity of local government to develop the political faculty, and confer imperial education.

Nor are we to look only to legislation. During the period under review the "wholesome breath of the nation" has purified the administrative atmosphere. Promotion in the departments is no longer jobbery; the navy is not fed by the press-gang, nor the discipline of the army maintained by the lash. Letters are not opened at the Post Office; military promotion is not bought and sold. In our colonial empire government from within is superseding government from without. In Europe, too, nationalities have suffered and in some places suffer still. But if we compare this with other periods of history, never have they had such a golden age:—

> The sum of the matter seems to be that upon the whole, and in a degree, we who lived fifty, sixty, seventy years back, and are living now, have lived into a gentler time; that the public conscience has grown more tender, as indeed was very needful; and that, in matters of practice, at sight of evils formerly regarded with indifference or even connivance it now not only winces but rebels: that upon the whole the race has been reaping, and not scattering; earning, and not wasting; and that, without its being said that the old prophet is wrong, it may be said that the young prophet was unquestionably right.

Yet for all this Mr. Gladstone himself will not part from us without a warning. We must not fail to remember that every blessing has its drawbacks and every age its dangers:—

> I wholly reserve my judgment on changes now passing in the world of thought and of inward conviction. I confine myself to what is nearer the surface; and further, I exclude from view all that regards the structure and operation of political party. So confining myself, I observe that in the sphere of the State the business of the last half-century has been in the main a process of setting free the individual man, that he may work out his vocation without wanton hindrance, as his Maker will have him do. If, instead of this, Government is to work out his vocation for him, I, for one, am not sanguine as to the result. Let us beware of that imitative luxury, which is tempting all of us to ape our betters. Let us remember that in our best achievements lie hid the seeds of danger; and beware lest the dethronement of custom to make place for right should displace along with it that principle of reverence which bestows a discipline absolutely invaluable in the formation of character. We have had ploutocrats who were patterns of every virtue, as may well be said in an age which has known Samuel Morley; but let us be jealous of ploutocracy and of its tendency to infect aristocracy, its elder and nobler sister; and learn, if we can, to hold by or get back to some regard for simplicity of life. Let us respect the ancient manners; and recollect that, if the true soul of chivalry has died among us, with it all that is good in society has died. Let us cherish a sober mind; take for granted that in our best performances there are latent many errors which in their own time will come to light, and thank our present teacher for reminding us in his stately words:—
>
> Forward, then, but still remember, how the course
> of Time will swerve,
> Crook and turn upon itself in many a backward
> streaming curve.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE RELIEF OF EMIN PASHA.

MR. STANLEY arrived in London on Thursday night, Dec. 24, and was to start in a few days for Zanzibar. He is looking better (says the *Times*) than he has done for a long time, and is in the best of health. He evidently means to keep his plans to himself until he is fairly started; the only thing that is certain, he professes, is that he goes to Africa. He assures us that the telegram stating that he has made arrangements with Tippoo Tip to accompany him is premature. The idea is, however, so daring a masterstroke, and so much in keeping with all Mr. Stanley's past, that we may well believe there is something in the telegram. Tippoo Tip, the Arab ivory and slave hunter, is at this moment probably the most powerful man in all Central Africa. In men and means his resources are practically unlimited. His agents and his raiders will be found in all directions from Nyangwe or rather Kasonge as his centre. It is doubtless his Arabs who have wrecked the Stanley Falls Station, a catastrophe which might have occurred at any time in the past had it not been for Tippoo's friendship for the white chiefs of the station; for even he, slaver as he is, has his own sense of honour; and we should remember that in his eyes slave-raiding is as legitimate as elephant-hunting. He has his agents in Muscat and India to whom every year he sends his vast stores, and his wealth, whatever shape it may take, is probably as enormous as his power. Letters just received from Dr. Lenz, who, it may be remembered, went out to seek for Dr. Junker and Emin Pasha, give a very striking idea, not only of Tippoo' greatness, but of the great changes which he and hi fellow Arabs are bringing over the face of the country in the neighbourhood of the Upper Congo. Dr. Lenz by Tippoo's liberal assistance, journeyed up the Congo to Nyangwe, taking about 50 days, including stoppages by the way. All along the river great changes have taken place since Mr. Stanley's memorable journey down some ten years ago. In many places the natives have disappeared from the banks, and large Arab and Zanzibari settlements have taken their place. For Tippoo Tip, though the most powerful Arab trader in the region, has formidable rivals, though at present they live at peace with each other. In many places along the banks extensive fields of rice are found, and all round Nyangwe and Kasonge, the country is covered with such fields and with plantations of all kinds. Nyangwe is no longer the important place it was in the days of Livingstone or at the time of Mr. Stanley's first visit. Three days' distance off is Kasonge, Tippoo's headquarters, a large town, with broad streets and many fine houses. Here also are other great Arab traders, and here Tippoo receives visits from his Muscat agents. This Arab and Zanzibari immigration is evidently going on at an increasing rate, and in time it would not be surprising to hear of the country being covered with such settlement, and of the foundation of a powerful independent Arab State. It is at least evident that if these great Arab traders chose to combine they could sweep the Congo Free State out into the Atlantic. Dr. Lenz, like Cameron, Livingstone, Stanley, Thomson, Lieutenant Gleerup, and others, was most hospitably treated by Tippoo and the other Arab traders, who, so long as their peculiar trade is not interfered with, are perfect gentlemen. With such powerful assistance, then, the question of Emin Pasha's relief would be solved, whatever route would be taken. Not even the Uganda potentate need be feared, and therefore it is probable enough that Mr. Stanley will take the Uganda route and return by Masailand. In that case, however, we should perhaps hear of another expedition, to go by Masailand under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Thomson. The telegram, it is true, states that Mr. Stanley will go by "Moganda" and Masai. "Moganda" may be a misprint for Mobangi (the river), but from what Mr. Stanley states it is doubtful if he would contemplate risking that route, and therefore Uganda is probably meant.

Mr. Stanley has certainly made great sacrifices in returning to this country to go on this errand of mercy. He has received a cablegram from his *entrepreneur* in New York, offering him dlrs 40,000 to return and complete his lecturing tour, while from the 130 lectures he was to give in Australia he would have cleared not much less. A mission for which he has sacrificed so much he will make a point of accomplishing.

We may be sure that the disasters which have happened to the Congo State would never have occurred had Mr. Stanley continued at his post. Rapidly all foreign officials are being got rid of, and the management of the State is falling entirely into the hands of Belgian officers, who seem ill-adapted for such work. A communication has been received from the Congo confirming in all particulars the account already given of the destruction of the Stanley Falls Station. Mr. Dean, in charge of the station, had had some palaver with the Arabs, and had punished a party of these (which had oppressed the natives and taken a woman prisoner) by burning their village. Peace, however, had been made; Mr. Stanley had left on August 23, and on the 24th the Arabs traitorously attacked the station. Mr. Dean had some 40 odd Bangalas and a few Haussas, making a garrison of 60 men. Lieutenant Dubois and Mr. Dean were the only white men in the place. Between the 24th and 29th the Arabs attacked the station four times, fighting from early morning until 4 p.m., being repulsed each day. On the last occasion, however, they effected a lodgment within the station itself, but a combined rush of the garrison ultimately ousted them. The Saider ammunition had failed, 60 per cent. of the cartridges not going off, and Mr. Dean had armed his men with percussion guns, but even the cartridges for them were exhausted, and nothing remained but loose powder and balls, and some 20 rounds for the cannon. Then, as already said, the Haussas and Bangalas quitted the station, and there was nothing for it but to blow up the station, set it on fire, and leave; this was done at 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Dean, after the death of Dubois, had a hard struggle to escape. The Arabs discovered his traces, and followed them up so rapidly that he had to leave his clothes behind and for 30 days the poor fellow passed from place to place, naked and walking with bare feet, so as not to reveal his footmarks. Fortunately, the natives were very kind to him. After this it is difficult to see how the station can be restored, unless, indeed, Mr. Stanley makes friends with Tippoo, and is able to come to an understanding about the Congo, as well as about the Emin Pasha expedition.

M. Janssen, who has been Governor of the Congo since Sir Francis De Winton retired, is leaving this month, and Lieutenant Valcke and Mr. Parminter will succeed him as a sort of governing council. With regard to the relief of Emin Pasha, the one satisfactory thing at present is that Mr. Stanley is here ready to start, and doubtless with his plan of operation clearly enough arranged. If Tippoo Tip adhered to his intention of six months ago of proceeding to Zanzibar, he will doubtless be there by this time, and will be ready to meet Mr. Stanley on his arrival. Dr. Junker is expected in Egypt next month, and, if considered advisable, no donot a meeting could be arranged between him and Mr. Stanley. The letter has been already overwhelmed with offers of companionship from all quarters, none of them probably at all likely to be accepted.

OUTRAGES BY SOUTH AFRICAN KAFFIRS.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Pietermaritzburg, December 8th, via Plymouth, says:—Intense excitement and indignation have been caused throughout Natal by the recent alarming increase in the number of outrages on European women by natives. A monster meeting has been held at Durban urging the infliction of capital punishment in public for the perpetration of such outrages, and public flogging and branding in cases of attempt. The Natal Legislative Council has since passed a resolution, praying the Governor to direct the attention of the judicial bench to the appalling spread of these crimes, and submitting for their consideration whether in such cases convictions should not be followed by capital punishment publicly inflicted. Another outrage of the most flagrant description has been committed since the adoption of the above resolution, and has resulted in a violent outburst of popular fury. The police station at Durban, to which the culprit was taken, was yesterday evening besieged by the mob, who broke into the building. The prisoner, however, had been removed to the gaol for safety, and although it was for some time feared that an attack would be made upon the gaol, the popular excitement has since subsided.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Glad Tidings—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few day's trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloways' easy and inexpensive remedies which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

PROGRESS OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

A SUMMARY of the operations of the Salvation Army just compiled states that the work of the army has gone forward in 1886 with even greater vigour than in any former year. At the close of last year the army comprised 1,322 corps, under 3,076 officers, while at the present time there are 1,749 corps and 4,192 officers, being an increase in the year of 427 corps and 1,116 officers. In the first week of the year 25,496 meetings were held, against 29,733 in the last week. The total receipts for the year were £73,430, as compared with £69,768 in the preceding year. Extraordinary difficulty had to be encountered from the extreme depression of trade in various districts, which led to the appeal for a week of self-denial, the result of which was contributions amounting to £4,750. Upwards of 1,200 buildings were used by the various corps, for which rentals were paid amounting to £180,000. As many as 236 buildings had been built or altered during the year at a cost of £27,805 providing accommodation for 116,092. There had been sent abroad 195 officers at a cost of £2,732. In the London district alone there were 75 corps and 133 officers, an increase of 18 corps and 48 officers. Operations had at length been commenced in Carnarvon, and it had been resolved to establish a perfect Welsh-speaking army. The Salvation Navy had become during the year a powerful organisation, and scores of vessels were now flying the Salvation flag. In Ireland it had been exceedingly well received. At the beginning of the year they had 520 corps and 1,296 officers abroad, while they had now 743 corps and 1,932 officers. In France and Switzerland they had 39 corps and 149 officers. In Germany they had at length obtained a footing. In India and Ceylon they had 16 corps and 120 officers, and in Cape Colony 36 corps and 12 officers. A gentleman in London having offered to pay the expenses of sending officers to Jamaica, an expedition is being got ready. Preparations are being made for an entry into Holland. In America and Canada they had 446 corps and 1,171 officers. In connection with the rescue work they had not only maintained the homes already established, but had opened others at Cardiff, Wisbech, and Northampton. The number of girls now under their care in these establishments was over 150, and 410 were in good situations. The work among the discharged prisoners had been thoroughly organized and developed during the year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The following was the field state of last Saturday's parade:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company.	...	1	1	...	2	2	12	18
B "	...	1	2	...	1	1	10	15
C "	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	12
D "	...	1	1	1	4	...	42	49
E "	...	...	2	1	4	1	26	34
F "	...	1	...	...	3	...	13	17
} ets.	...	...	1	...	2	...	31	34
K	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
Staff & Band.	3	...	...	...	1	...	26	30
Army Staff...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	8
Total ...	3	5	8	2	22	4	192	236

THE following are the results of the scores in the Regimental Rifle Association Meeting matches fired off at Coorla on the 19th and 20th January 1887:—

MATCH III.

Rank and Names.	Points. 300 Yards.	500 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total Points.
Corpl. E. Thomas	28	32	30	90
Q.-M. Sergt. W. Watkins.	28	31	30	89
Lieut. T. M. English......	28	29	31	88
Capt. R. S. Brown	25	3	28	84
Sergt. H. Black..........	27	29	28	84
Vol. C. E. Major	27	31	24	82
Corpl. F. McKinnon	26	30	25	81
Vol. W. Stephens	26	26	26	78
Tpr. Gilbert	26	32	20	78
Lieut. G. Lund	27	28	22	77
Vol. G. B. Stacy	29	27	21	77
Vol. H. Kelly	29	29	19	77
Sergt. Keess	22	26	27	75
Vol. A. Sharp	27	21	27	75
Cr. Sergt. D. J. Sharp	29	25	20	74
Lce.-Corpl. W. Chitts	25	23	25	73

MATCH IV.

Rank and Names.	Points. 300 Yards.	500 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total Points.
Corpl. E. Thomas..........	31	26	32	89
Corpl. J. McKinnon........	30	32	26	88
Cr.-Sgt. D. J. Sharp	28	31	27	86
Vol. J. A. Dolton	27	29	29	85
Vol. T. Smith	27	32	26	85
Sgt.-Major Melvin	30	27	27	84
Q.-M. Sergt. W. Watkins..	26	28	27	81
Sgt. H Black	24	28	28	80
Tpr. Gilbert	26	28	26	80
Lieut. T. M. English	37	27	26	80
Vol. C. E. Major	27	28	25	80
Sgt. N. Warne............	29	27	22	78
Corpl. Tate	28	24	23	75
Lieut. F. W. English	27	26	22	75
Sgt. Prescott	25	29	21	75
Vol. F. Fido	27	30	17	74

The total aggregate points in Matches I., II. III., and IV., fired at Coorla, on the 17th, 18th. 19th, and 20th January 1887:—

Rank and Names.	Matches I.	II.	III.	IV.	Aggregate Total Point.
Q.-M. Sergt. W. Watkins...	84	90	89	81	344
Corpl. E. Thomas	78	83	90	89	340
Sergt. H. Black	81	88	84	80	333
Lieut. T. M. English........	77	87	88	80	332
Vol. J. A. Dolton	86	84	72	85	327
Cr.-Sergt. D. J. Sharp	87	77	74	86	324
Corpl. J. McKinnon	69	79	81	88	317
Vol. C. E. Major	73	78	82	80	313
Vol. F. Fido	85	77	72	74	308
Vol. W. Stephens	68	88	78	72	306
Lce.-Sergt. L. Crowley	83	82	72	69	306
Vol. T. Smith	67	80	68	85	300
Sergt. S. J. Keess..........	68	85	75	72	300
Sergt. N. Warne	71	74	73	78	296
Vol. G. B. Stacy	80	70	77	69	296
Lieut. F. W. English	78	65	69	75	287

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Ashleigh Brook, 1,192 tons, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, under Captain C. G. Fanquier, in ballast.

THE brig Amezade, 107 tons, cleared yesterday for Mozambique. She sails to-day with a cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE s. s. Sorrento, 1,775 tons, sails this morning under Captain T. Rogers, for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Akaba, 2,588 tons, Captain J. C. Main, cleared last evening for Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mr. Walsh, a first-class passenger.

THE s. s. Malacca, 1,044 tons, Captain H. Scharcht, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and Mr. M. B. Chasleworth, a first-class, and 58 deck, passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, 1,906 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and one first-class, and 2 deck, passengers.

THE s. s. Castlehill, 1,182 tons, Captain G. Walker, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, having cleared from Glasgow on the 14th December.

THE s. s. Empress of India, 1,390 tons, Captain R. G. Warrick, cleared last evening for Coast and Calcutta. She will sail to-day with a miscellaneous cargo and five deck passengers.

THE s. s. Arara, Captain F. Newell, sailed last evening for Malta and Hull, with a general cargo and the following three first-class passengers:—Colonel T. Truman, and two Misses Simpson.

THE Italian mail steamer Dominico Balduino, 3,044 tons, Commander G. Dodero, sailed yesterday for Aden and Genoa, with a general cargo and the passengers whose names we published yesterday.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arara	2666	F. Newel........	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	Graham & Co.
" Nizam	1606	R. W. Hazelwood	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Ganges	1490	Stewart	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Hajeen	1842	S. G. Newey......	E	R. Cursetji.
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rodgers ..	L	F. Muir & Co.
" Akaba........	2588	J. C. Main........	M	K. Nixon & Co.
" Port Phillip.	2022	R. Calvert........	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Waverley	3044	G. Dodero	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" D. Balduino..	1732	G. Dulling	Q	F. Rubattino.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Mamedi	Nakoda	Damaun.
	Gulinur (s)	Nakoda	Damaun.
20	Castlehill (s)	Walker	Glasgow, Dec. 14.
	H. M. S. Penguin.	Hoggarth ..	Aden, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	Bhownagar (s)....	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Goa (s)	Lewins........	Coast and Calcutta.
	Malacca (s)	Schacht	Zanzibar.
	Arara (s)............	Newell........	Malta and Hull.
	Akaba (s)	Main..........	Marseilles.
	Ashleighbrook (s).	Fanquier	Calcutta.
	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero	Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Steamers Empress of India, for Coast and Calcutta; and Sorrento, for Hull and Antwerp. Brig Amezade for Mozambique.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—Schooner Mamedi for Inhambane; and steamer Oriental, for Zanzibar and Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

16 Steamer Tibre......Trocine ....Colombo, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16.—Steamers Glenmavis, Akbar, Castledale, Tai Sang, Craigton and Ethiopia. Ship Euterpe.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

Steamer Waroonga...... .... London.
" Hesperia...... .... Liverpool.
17 " Chanda .... Calcutta.
" Ancona .... London.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

14 Steamer Pekin........ .... London.
" Europa .... Calcutta.
" Goa'para .... Negapatam.
16 " Waroonga...... .... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Riddell, Capt., Mad., 2nd Bedford Regt., from leave, from England.

JANUARY 20.

Bivar, Lt., Bl., Rl. Lancaster Regt., on language leave, from Quetta.

Meadows, Dy. Surg-Genl., Bo., Med Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 20.

Lecky, Lt-Col., Mad., 20th M I., on leave, to Europe.

Carter, Lt-Col., Bl., R.E., on leave, to England.

Riddell, Capt., Mad., 2nd Bedford Regt., to rejoin, to Madras.

Hudson, Surgn, Bl., Med. Staff., on duty, to Allahabad.

Wilson, Surgn-Major, Bo., Med Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Hughes, Major-Genl., Bl., B. S. Corps, (retired list), to Genoa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 21, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday, the 22nd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

The following movements will be practised on parade:—Sections 31 and 38, 15 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 20, 1887.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col C Grant, B Cavy, are replaced at the disposal of H R H the Comdr-in-Chief.

B B & C I Ray Vol Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—Lieut M M Lindsley.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1887:—4th Reg Bo Infy.—Jamadar Jawahir Singh to be Subhedar vice Haidar Khan, pensioned; Havaldar-Major Subhan Khan to be Jamadar vice Jawahir Singh, promoted; Color-Havaldar Witu Mayekar to be Jamadar vice Lakshman Lad, pensioned; and Havaldar Witu Powar to be Jamadar vice Shaikh Ibraim, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 27th Dec 1886:—2nd Reg Bo Infy.—Jamadar Shaikh Khudabaksh to be Subhedar vice Hari Chauhan, pensioned; Havaldar Gyan Singh to be Jamadar vice Shaik Khudabaksh, promoted; and Havaldar Hanwatti Utekar to be Jamadar vice Shaik Husain, pensioned.

Surgn-Major R Keith, M D, Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Troops in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 14th Dec 1886.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1887:—29th Regt Bo Infy.—Color-Havaldar Shah-Nawaz Khan to be Jamadar vice Jumah Khan, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 2nd Jan 1887:—24th Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadar Ramji Sawant to be Subhedar vice Lakshiman Gowda, pensioned, and Color-Havaldar Benjamin Elijah to be Jamadar vice Ramji Sawant, promoted.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1887:—6th Regt Bo Cav.—Supernumerary Ressaidar Abdullah Khan to be Ressaidar vice Amanat Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate:—Col T Trueman, S C, Cant Magiste, Belgaum.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H M Abud is appointed sub pro tem Sixth Assist Political Resident at Aden.

The services of Lieut C J Fry, Actg Second-in-Comd, Kolhapur Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mily Dept.

Major J M Hunter resumed charge of his duties as Special Assist Political Agent and President of the Junagad-Mangrol Commission on the 1st inst

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr C Frederick, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in amount or in value arising within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi.

Azam Bhupatrai Beherilal, Head Munshi of taluka Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Hyderabad.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieut-Col J G Fagan, Actg Cant Magiste, Deesa, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sect 260 of Act X of 1882 within the limits of that Cantonment.

Azam Waman Ganesh Rale, Acting Head Karkun of taluka Rahuri in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Ahmednagar.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Todd, Magiste, first class, in the district of Ratnagiri, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Ratnagiri.

Lieut L A Gordon and Lieut-Col J G Fagan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cant Magiste, Deesa, on the 8th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Akola in the Ahmednagar district on the 5th inst.

Mr Belumal Bolumal has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court at Mehar in the district of Shikarpur until further orders.

Mr Sadashiv Raghunath Medatkar, Inamdar, residing at Poona, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Haveli Taluka (exclusive of the Mulshi Petha) of the Poona Dist vice Mr Madhavrao Yeshwant Raste, deceased. The above appointment is made with effect from the 1st proximo and for the period ending 31st July 1887.

Azam Manil Ajitrai, Head Karkum of taluka Kalol in the Panch Mahals Dist, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the Panch Mahals Dist.

Mr C G W Macpherson, C I E, and the Hon Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Special Judge under Act XVII of 1879 on the 5th inst

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Thana Dist:—Mr Babaji Vinayak to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag vice Mr Sitaram Vithal, deceased; Mr Kashinath Ramchandra to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad vice Mr Babaji Vinayak; Mr. Krishnaji Damodar to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi vice Mr Kashinath Ramchandra, but to continue to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thana during the absence of Mr Jayaram Balkrishna Pradhan; and Mr Vishwanath Govind to be sub pro tem Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi during the absence of Mr Krishnaji Damodar.

Mr Sawairam Lachmidas Mantri Marwadi is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the village of Pathardi in the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist. The above appointment is made with effect from the 1st proximo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Surgn H V Carter, M D, is confirmed in the appointment of Principal, Professor of Medicine and Professor of Hygiene, Grant Medical College, vice Depty Surgn-Genl H Cook, retired.

H E the Govnr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Rao Saheb S K Rodda, or till further orders:—Rao Saheb R B Karandikar, B A, Kanarese Translator, Educational Dept, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Dharwar Dist; and Mr S M Ankle, Vice-Principal, Training College, Dharwar, to act as Kanarese Translator, Educational Dept.

Rao Saheb Alumal Tricamdas Bhojwani, Depy Educational Inspr, Karachi, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Kaira Dist—Mr Jamiatram Raguram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj, from 15th to 18th Nov 1886; Mr Narayanbhai Lalubhai, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj, from 19th to 21st Nov 1886; Mr Tribhovan amthalal, Offg Sub-Registrar of Thasra, from 27th Nov to 8th Dec 1886; and Mr Motilal Girdhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mehmadabad, on 6th and 7th Dec 1886.

Sholapur District.—Mr Bhagvat Bhaskar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, on 26th Nov 1886.

Satara Dist.—Mr Vaman Balvant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Koregaon, from 5th to 7th Dec 1886, and Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kopargoan, from 1st Oct to 30th Nov 1887.

Ahmedabad Dist.—Mr Durlabh Harjivan, Offg Sub-Registrar of Dhandhuka, from 5th to 12th Dec 1886.

Dharwar Dist—Mr Gururaj Narsinv, Offg Sub-Registrar of Hangal, from 21st to 25th Nov 1886.

Mr A R Bonus, appointed by H M Secy of State for India a Member of H M Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 17th inst and has been placed under the orders of the Collr of Satara.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn M A T Collie, M B, to act as Civil Surgn, Ratnagiri, Supt of the Ratnagiri Jail, and Supt of the Ratnagiri Lunatic Asylum, during the absence of Surgn H McCalman, M B, M D, C M, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J B Eaton, M B, to be Assist Surgn to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assist to the Civil Surgn, Poona, vice Surgn-Major Dhanjisha Navrosji Parakh, L R C P, M R C S, transferred.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W Warden to act as Under Secy to Govt, P W Dept (Railway), until further orders, vice Col K A Jopp, RE, proceeded on special leave granted in Notification No 3, published in the *Bombay Govt Gazette*, Part I., dated 13th Jan. 1887.

Mr D Ffolliot Powell, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, attached to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for one year from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Col J G Lindsay, R E, Chief Engr, Southern Maratha Railway Company, is granted special leave out of India for six months from 4th March 1887.

The following Notifications by the Govt of India in the P W Dept are republished for information, with reference to Bombay Govt, P W Dept (Railway), Notification No 1, dated 5th Jan 1887:—"No 9, dated 11th Jan 1887—That portion of P W Dept Notification No 358, dated 27th Dec 1886, which relates to Babu Kally Podo Sen, Ex Engr, fourth grade, sub pro tem, is cancelled;" and "No 10—Mr A T Chiodetti, Assist Engr, second grade, State Railways, is transferred temporarily from the Estabt under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Govt of Bombay for employment on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway Survey."

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dept is republished for information, with reference to Bombay Govt, P W Dept (Railway), Notification No 27, dated 20th Oct 1886:—"No. 13, dated 14th Jan 1887—The permanent promotions of the undermentioned officers of the Accounts Branch, published in P W Dept Notification No 258, dated 11th Oct 1886, have effect from the 7th May 1886, instead of from the 20th Sept 1886, viz:—Mr F Morrison, to Examiner, Third Class."

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Surg H McCalman and M Collie respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri Jail on the 6th inst.

A'zam Naranbhai Lalubhai, Head Karkun of taluka Kapadvanj, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kalol in the Panch Mahals during the absence of Rao Saheb Govindji Gopalji on privilege leave for two months, or until further orders.

Mr R Mactier delivered over and Mr L H Spence received charge of the office of the Assist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 7th instant

Mr L H Spence delivered over and Mr H J H Henderson received charge of the Supt of Police, Surat, on the 4th inst.

A'zam Maneckial Ajubhai, Mahalkari of Halol, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Godhra in the Panch Mahals during the absence of Rao Saheb Maneckial Narbheram on privilege leave for twenty-five days from the 20th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Balaji Gangadhar Satee, Native Assist to the Commissioner, Central Div, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month from 7th Jan 1887.

A'zam Purshotam Waman Sathe, Head Karkun of Taluka Kalvan in the Nasik Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 17th Nov to 13th Dec 1886, both days inclusive.

Mr W D Sheppard, CS, joined his appointment, at Belgaum on 21st Dec 1886, in the afternoon.

Ramchandra Raoji, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, was granted sick leave from 26th May to 30th Nov 1886 inclusive, and Narayan Daji and Dattu Abaji, Candidate Vaccinators, were appointed to act for him from 10th June to 15th Sept and 16th Sept to 30th Nov 1886 inclusive respectively.

The privilege leave granted to Anandrao Bapuji, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, in Notifications Nos 251 and 275, dated 25th Oct and 17th Nov 1886 respectively, is extended to 31st Dec 1886, inclusively.

Venkaji Govind, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator Bijapur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th Nov 1886 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator, Venkaji Tatiyaji was appointed to act for him.

Bhaishanker Keshaoram is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Panch Mahals, with effect from 7th Dec 1886.

Pinial Shah Fakirali Shah, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 2nd to 16th Jan 1887 inclusive, and Newandrai Jeramdas, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Atmaram Bhicaji, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thana Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 18th Sept to 19th Dec 1886 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Vishwanath Vishnu was appointed to act for him.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Apothecaries.—W. West, from Civil Medical Dept, To Genl Duty, Poona Circle; Hormasji Navroji Dumrie, from Station Hospital, Poona, to Station Hospital, Quetta; H. R. Roach, (Assistant), from Station Hospital, Ahmednagar, to Genl Duty, Presy Circle, temporary; H. R. Roach, (Assistant), from Genl Dy, Presy Circle, to Station Hospital, Ahmednagar; G. C. Ringrow, (Assistant), from Station Hospital, Nasirabad, to Station Hospital, Quetta; N. G. Cellins, (Sub-Assistant), from Station Hospital, Colaba, to I. G. S. "Lawrence"; and V. E. Fernandez, (Sub-Assistant), from Genl Dy, Sind Circle, to Station Hospital, Hyderabad.

Hospital Assistants.—Shaik Dadu Miya, first grade, from 4th Cavy, Sirur, to Field Service, Burmah; Reuben Daniel, third grade, from Station Hospital, Nasirabad, to Field Service, Burmah; Luximinarayen Jaithabhoy, third grade, from Lock Hospital, Ahmedabad, to Field Service, Burmah; Ramprusad Mohunsing, third grade, from Detachment, 24th N.I., Thana, to Genl Duty, Presy Circle; Ramprusad Mohunsing, third grade, from Genl Duty, Presy Circle, to Field Service, Burmah; Narayen Guddum, third grade, from Station Hospital, Deesa, to Field Service, Burmah; Narayen Ramchender, third grade, from Genl Duty, Presy Circle, to Field Service, Burmah; Hari Mahadick, Sub. from 8th N.I., Rajkot, to Field Service, Burmah; Sayed Abdul Rahiman, from Civil Medl Dept, to 8th N.I., Rajkot, temporary; and Jugjivan Mahashunker, from Civil Medl Dept, to Genl Duty, Poona Circle, temporary.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispense able for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

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OF
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CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

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These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

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The Paris Medical Journals have published the dist covery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

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Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

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KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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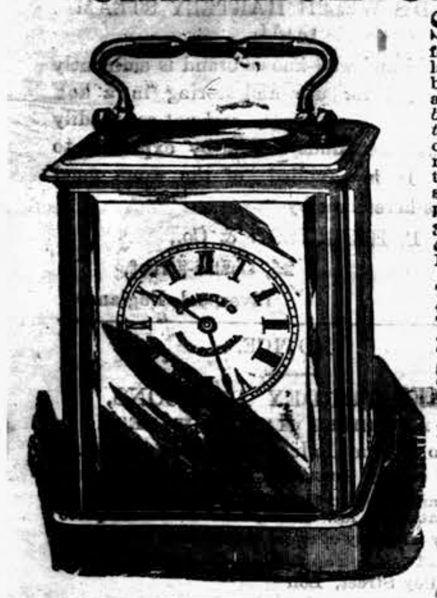

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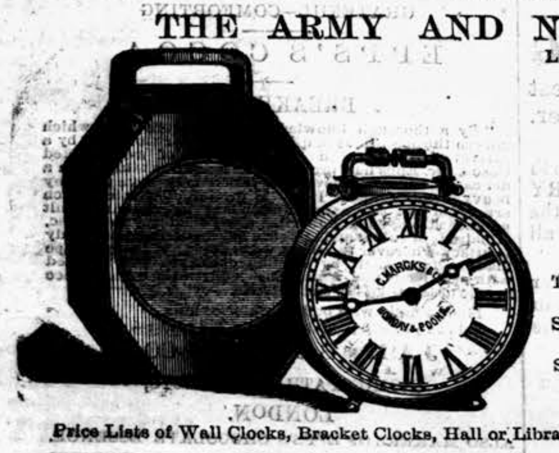

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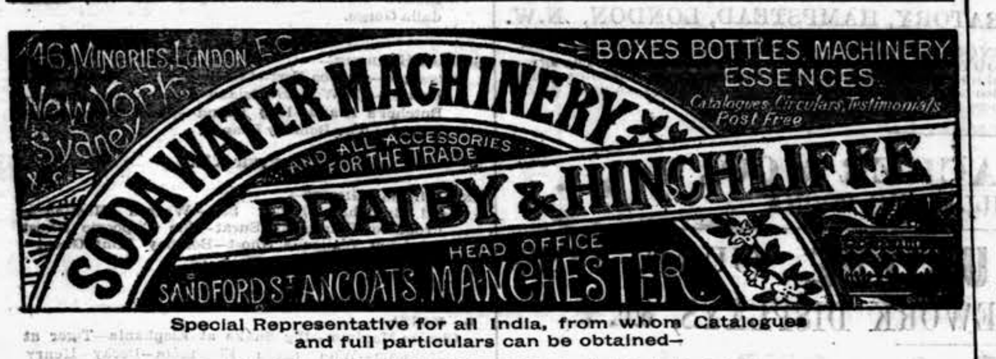
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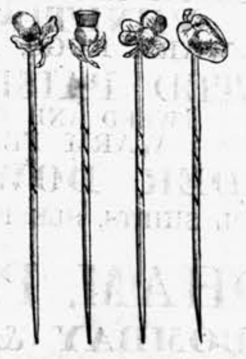

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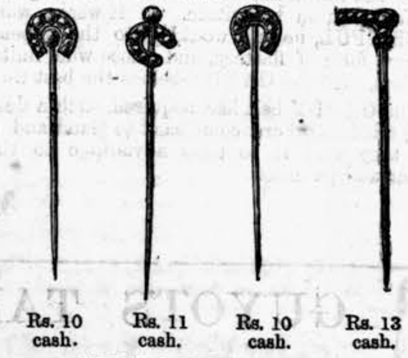

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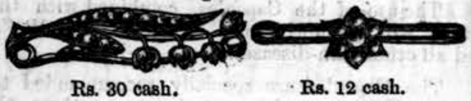

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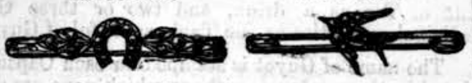

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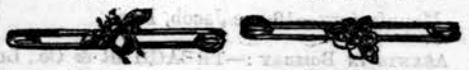

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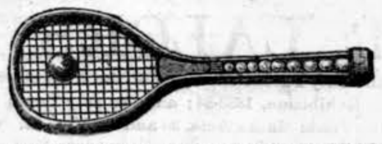

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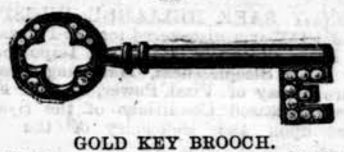

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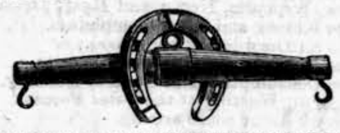

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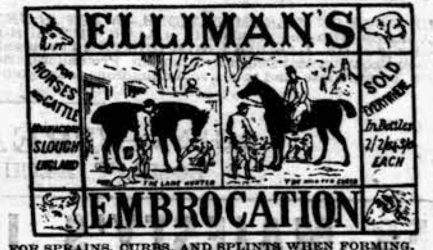

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SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

"Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire,
"Dec. 3rd, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt.'

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers. Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
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—FOR—
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SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNESS.
SORE THROAT FROM COLD.
CHEST COLDS.
The Safest, Quickest, most certain remedy. 1/1½.
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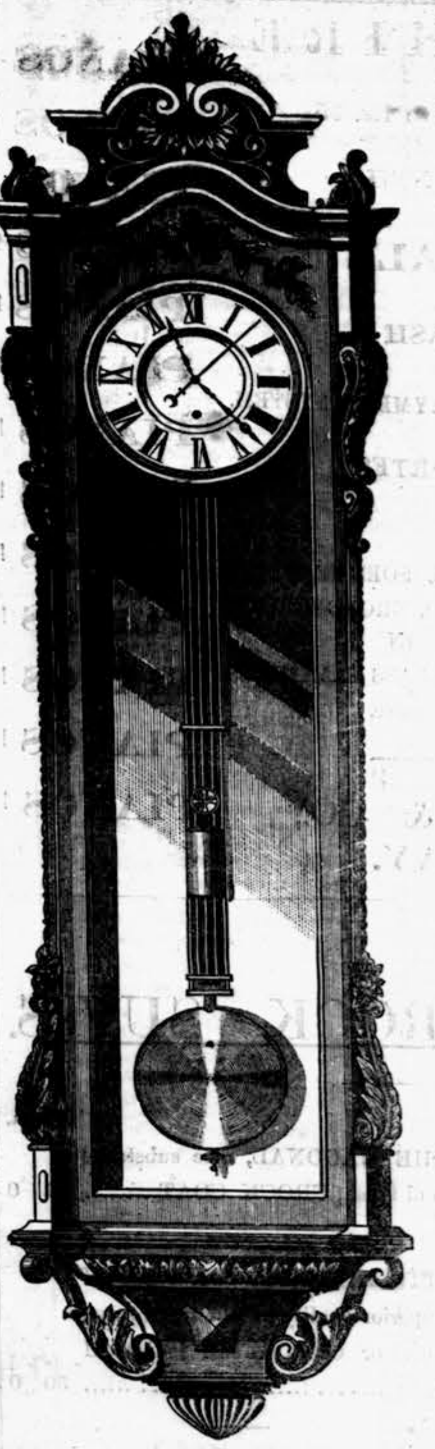

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GREAT STANDARD REGULATORS.

We guarantee these Regulators to deviate not more than a few seconds per month from the true time, to be in fact the most precise Time-keepers possible.

No Clock will perform better the functions of a Standard Station Time-keeper to large up-country stations.

From the beautiful construction of their cases in style and workmanship, and from their imposing appearance these Clocks will be an ornament to any large hall, room or building.

Extreme length of case	7 feet.
Do. breadth do.	2 ,,
Diameter of dial	1 ,,
Length of pendulum	4 ,,
Weight of do.	22 pounds.

Prices:—A-1 quality, striking hours and halves on a gong of fine deep sound ... ... **Rs. 400**

Extra quality, for Observatory use, Time-piece only, zinc and steel compensation pendulum, excentric second-hand, running in jewelled holes throughout ... ... **Rs. 650**

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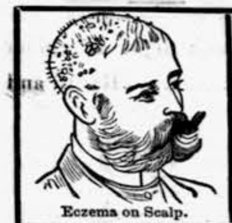

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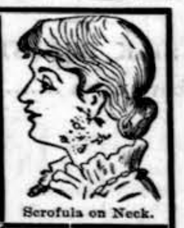
A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM



Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
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Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following :—

" North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
" January 10, 1882.

" It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
" JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.